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14th June	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	I. Nomasa.	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KOLA.	1205	Thu. 12th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
DWARKA..	1695	Fri. 13th June	6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or, later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 12th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baraia" 3,148 tons, on Wednesday, 11th June, calling at Karachi Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
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10th June, 1913.

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GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

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THE

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BANKING.

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ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 63, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

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THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Busserah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Head Office, Apollo Street.

Branches:—

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Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

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THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

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Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

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WANTED—By an experienced House-keeper, POST in Hotel—Private or Boarding House, English middle-aged widow—Companion or Secretary. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to MBS. PEARSE, Allahabad. 557

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Bombay, 10th June 1913. 257

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but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

POLAR EXPLORERS' PERILS.

HOW DR. MAWSON. ESCAPED.

21 DAYS' LONELY FIGHT THROUGH BLIZZARDS.

An Australian Correspondent to the "Daily Chronicle" writes:—

In the excitement of many closer events the public has scarcely had the chance to notice the exploits of the Australian Antarctic expedition. The news of the tragedy of Scott's Polar expedition was quickly followed of a disaster nearly as tragic to the expedition of Dr. Mawson. The telegrams about it were little but the bare chronicling of the deaths of Lieutenant Ninnis and Dr. Mertz, but the whole story of this Australian adventure is exciting and romantic.

Dr. Mawson has been in the Antarctic now for about two years He went with no idea of reaching the Pole, but solely to make a proper geographical chart of the coast-line of what everybody was accustomed to call the Antarctic Continent. His work has covered practically a quarter of the Antarctic ring from Adelie Land to beyond Gauss Berg in Kaiser Wilhelm land. Some of this coast line, long believed to be land, Mawson's party has proved to be sea, in places unfathomable, covered at regular intervals by icebergs which mass themselves into impassable cliffs.

The news of the fate of Lieut. Ninnis and Dr. Mertz came by wireless from Mawson's station. Later wireless messages sent to Sydney tell the history of the tragedy which nearly overwhelmed the leader of the expedition. The Aurora, the ship which took the party to Adelie Land, was not quite due to return, and Mawson decided to use his time to the last available minute. He set out with two companions, Ninnis and Mertz, and a dog team to examine the shores of a bay visited 18 months before.

SWALLOWED BY A CREVASSE.

When he was 300 miles from the main base Ninnis, with a dog team and nearly all the food, fell into an unfathomable crevasse. This was on December 14. The position was at once desperate, and the two survivors had to return back to the base with all possible speed. For 34 days they struggled along with inadequate provisions. Then on January 17 Mertz died from privation.

For 21 days Dr. Mawson battled along by himself, through blizzards and fogs, over country frequently cut by deep crevasses, and at last on February 7, he reached his base again. His rate of travel was about five and a half miles a day. But the tragedy has delayed him in the Antractic for another year, for the Ansora which had meanwhile come to fetch him had sailed away again only a few hours previously.

A party of six had been left at the base by the Aurora to search for him, and they must now wait in Adelie Land until the ice will permit the Aurora to go and fetch them.

A "WIRELESS ROMANCE."

Meanwhile it is intensely interesting to watch how this intrepid little party are awaiting the event. They continue their work of making meteorological, hydrographical, and other scientific calculations, and they cling like grim death to their wireless station which keeps them in touch with the outside world. This wireless connection is a romantic feature of the expedition. Science has never before been made to play so important a part in this work.

From their station they cannot only talk, but they can hear other stations talking. They get messages which Wellington and Melbourne and Sydney exchange with each other. Sometimes they hear warships talking; sometimes the luxurious liners. They are a little party of outcasts in a deadly wilderness, listening eagerly to the tag ends of the world's conversation.

Dr. Mawson discusses occasionally through Macquarie Island and Hobart how Sydney shall dispose of certain scientific speciments which have already been brought back to Australia by the Aurora. They send news of the weather, of the good spirits they manage to keep up, and of the team dogs' puppies.

The mildest breeze down there, say these messages, blows at about the rate of 50 miles an hour, and in such circumstances keeping the wireless station and mast intact is very difficult. In such a state they will live until the ship goes back for them next December.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

Among the comments of the German Press on the visit of King George to Berlin special mention is deserved by an article of Count Ernst Reventlow in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung." This writer, whose paper is the most widely read among the Metropolitan Conservative journals, advances the interesting view, not, by the way, novel to him, that the now formidable character of the Imperial Fleet has supplied the necessary condition to an Anglo-German rapprochement, which he supposes to be in course of promotion during the British Monarch's presence here, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." He writes:

"Though the King of England is accompanied by no responsible statesman though the external occasion of his coming is of a family nature, there can be no actual doubt for the unbiassed judge that the importance of this visit is considerable. . . . In the course of last year, and especially in the course of the last seven or eight months, various phases of the Oriental question have brought German and British policy together. It was factors and moments of practical politics which brought that about—on this we should like to lay special stress—it was not a doctrin aire desire for an understanding such as has often appeared in wide sections of the German people during the past ten years. The merit of having brought about the possibility of unprejudiced, positive, practical, political co-operation with Great Britain should be ascribed in the first place, to the deceased Secretary of State, Herr Kiderlen-Wachter, who, it is true, thereby only acted in the sense of the guiding ideas which the German Chancellor expressed shortly after his accession to office. . . .

"To-day the two Powers can look back on the remarkable fact that during the Oriental crisis the evolution of the Oriental question, which, according to the traditional European theory, was the most complicated and, for peace, the most dangerous of all European crises, they have not only remained in undisturbed agreement, but have also co-operated positively as members of two different groups of Powers, which not so long ago were roughly opposed to one another. This visit of King George represents not its crowning culmination, but the strengthening and confirmation, visible from afar, of this positive and amicable co-operation. The political importance of this confirmation is incontestable."

After referring to Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech, and Prince Bulow's declaration in the Reichstag that he desired good Anglo-German relations only on the basis of "the most complete equality and reciprocal consideration," the Count continues:

"That was in the time when the German fleet began to arise. The following decade showed that the desire was premature. To-day the moment of rapprochement has again arrived. If we look back on the past decades we see that the outlook for the duration of a rapprochement is more favourable because the basis of complete party reciprocal consideration is guaranteed by the present and future formidableness of the German fleet. That is the most noteworthy and decisive factor in comparison with the earlier periods. Whoever pursues the thought further will find that in the strength of the German fleet lies the foundation for mutual confidence and respect, devoid of arriere pensees, and that all the more because Great Britain has done everything to maintain her fleet on a level coresponding with all the manifold demands made upon it. So it is to be hoped that a further positive development of mutual relatjonships may be looked forward to naturally on the assumption that in Germany a strong fleet, corresponding with necessities, is regarded as the only enduring basis of good Anglo-German relationships, and that action is regulated accordingly."

Miss Anne Bernstén, the eighteen-year old daughter of Mr. Klaus Bernsten, the Danish Premier, has found her romance in a carpenter's shop writes a contemporary. For four years Miss Bernsten has been working as a joiner's pupil. So skilful is she at her craft that she has now obtained a licence entitling her to set up as a joiner herself. Some time ago she became secretly engaged to a young joiner in Jutland. She has told her father of her engagement and the Premier has consented in view of his daughter's progress in her work. After their marriage the young couple intend to work together as joiners.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 9th June 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 2·63″ of rain associated with a thunder-storm. Skies are heavily clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi; minimum temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi but in excess at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·41″ of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts, the deficiency amounting to 2·9°F. during the day at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi, lightly clouded in east Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and the southern half of Kathiawar and local rain in west Central India; Rajkot has had 0·39″, Veraval 0·32″, Bhavnagar-Para 0·32″, Ahmedabad 1·15″, Surat 0·16″ and Neemuch 0·15″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts and local rain elsewhere: Jubbulpore has had 0·78″, Saugor 1·27″, Hoshangabad 0·12″, Amraoti 0·94″ and Chanda 0·19″. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum temperature is also below normal in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Widespread rain has fallen; Bombay has had 2·97″, Ratnagiri 2·34″, Mormugao 1·30″ and Karwar 1·48.″ Skies are heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan: Poona has had 1·49″ and Belgaum 1·26″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Rain'all has been widespread on the west Coast of the Peninsula: the fall has been heavy at Bombay but at the other stations there has been a decrease in the amount of rain, Cochin and Calicut reporting less three-quarters of an inch. There has been a further extension of rainfall in Kathiawar and Gujarat, precipitation having been general. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the north-eastern Central Provinces and local rain over the rest of the central parts of the country, the Bombay Deccan and the south United Provinces. A noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the extension of rainfall to the extreme north. Rawalpindi reporting a heavy fall of 2·63″. The disturbed conditions in the north-east Arabian Sea appear to be moving inland.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat and Kathiawar, fairly general rain in west Central India and the western half of the Central provinces, local rain elsewhere in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, and some showers in the submontane districts of the Punjab and the south United Provinces. Some decrease in the amount of rainfall is possible in the south Konkan and the adjacent parts of Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON MONDAY, the 9th of June, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	86	78	55	..	..	..
Jask	99	73	63	..	..	−0·05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	102	80	69	..	0·15	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	117	93	49	..	0·00	−0·04
Rawalpindi	99	69	93	2·63	2·93	+2·38
Lahore	108	82	65	0·06	0·18	+0·06
Sirsa	109	80	91	..	..	..
Ambala	101	77	82	0·09	0·09	+0·09
Delhi	105	85	69	..	..	−0·23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105	93	54	..	0·00	−0·11
Mainpuri	105	81	65	..	0·00	0·00
Jhansi	101	80	62	..	0·01	−0·05
Cawnpore	95	77	79	..	0·00	−0·20
Allahabad	82	73	85	0·41	2·23	+2·26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	92	84	69	..	0·00	−0·05
Ajmer	104	82	61	..	0·00	−0·05
Jaipur	104	82	51	0·03	0·84	−0·01
Kotah	107	86	45	..	0·00	−0·45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101	83	70	..	0·62	−0·16
Dwarka	91	84	83	..	0·06	−0·21
Veraval	94	79	87	0·37	0·84	+0·41
Rajkot	97	75	89	0·39	1·94	+0·85
Bhavnagar Para.	99	79	78	0·32	0·57	+0·31
Surat	94	79	96	0·16	0·73	+1·46
Ahmedabad	104	79	90	1·15	0·40	+0·40
Deesa	107	74	58	0·03	0·05	+0·05
Neemuch	103	77	83	0·15	0·15	+0·04
Indore	97	76	85	0·04	0·04	−0·79
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89	75	91	0·78	1·52	+1·40
Saugor	96	74	77	1·27	1·84	+1·84
Hoshangabad	99	76	74	0·12	0·18	−0·49
Khandwa	95	79	73	..	0·75	+0·03
Akola	99	76	71	0·09	0·27	−0·64
Amraoti	95	76	83	0·94	1·92	+0·68
Nagpur	96	78	85	..	0·52	−0·98
Chanda	95	77	64	0·19	2·07	+1·01
Raipur	95	77	77	..	1·09	+0·30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84	76	87	2·99	3·47	+0·50
Ratnagiri	82	74	86	2·34	2·50	+0·26
Mormugao	85	77	95	1·30	14·50	+8·13
Karwar	82	76	89	1·48	14·65	+4·19
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91	75	54	0·02	2·08	+0·86
Ahmednagar	94	72	55	0·06	5·35	+1·49
Poona	93	72	83	1·49	5·03	+3·72
Sholapur	96	75	73	0·04	1·12	+0·03
Bijapur	94	73	84	..	1·83	+0·48
Belgaum	94	69	90	1·26	4·12	+1·78
Aurangabad	89	74	82	0·74	2·45	+0·28
Nizamabad (Indur).	99	77	67	0·07	2·34	+0·89
Hyderabad	99	76	70	..	2·31	+1·08
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84	74	89	1·63	17·54	+7·68
Calicut	83	74	95	0·55	15·57	+6·04
Cochin	82	73	81	0·65	14·10	+6·07
Colombo	87	75	95	..	3·52	+0·27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR), AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97	82	66	..	0·55	−0·41
Bellary	90	75	69	0·03	0·78	−0·01
Cuddapah	100	81	53	..	..	−0·91
Madras	101	85	53	..	0·02	−0·56
Bangalore	79	66	90	0·02	2·07	+0·65
Coimbatore	86	71	75	0·04	0·25	−0·18
Trichinopoly	99	77	49	..	0·31	−0·25
Negapatam	100	80	66	..	0·59	+0·28

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

June 10.

362. *Musketry.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Koparon Wednesday the 11th instant. Distances, 300 and 700 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A. M.

363. *Parade.* All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 P. M. on Friday the 13th instant. Dress.—Mufti

364. *Enrolment.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company:—No. 7475, Vol. J. A. Doune.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 6th June 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·477
Temperature of Air	degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	78·4
Dew Point	„	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	„	0·900
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	84·4
Minimum do. do.	„	79·2
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE, SSE,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	317
Fall of Rain	inches	2·97
Total fall during month	„	3·40
Total fall during year	„	3·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	„	0·07

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m., Standard Time on the 9th June 1913 was 29·632 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	June.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	12	m 5	14	27	4
		5	29 a	25	3
Fri.	13	m 6	33	26	9
		6	30 a	25	6
Satur.	14	m 7	50	26	1
		7	31 a	26	1
Sun.	15	m 8	56	26	11
		8	31 a	25	11

1913	Low water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	June.	h.	m.	f.	in.
Thurs.	12	m 10	53	19	1
		0	16	17	9
Fri.	13	m 0	17	19	11
		1	12	17	1
Satur.	14	m 1	35 a	20	3
		2	2	16	4
Sun.	15	m 2	45 a	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
12. (Thurs)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
13. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
14. (Satu.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16 m.
15. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—June 11th, 10h. 7 m. P. M; Full Moon, 18th, 11h 23 m. P. M; Last quarter, 26th, 11h 10·8m P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M.

SUBSTITUTES FOR PETROL.

Speaking on May 22 at the Institute of Inventors on "Petrol and its substitutes," Mr. Robert W. A. Brewer, the first chairman of the Motor Union Fuels Committee, said that throughout the world the fuel question was a most important one, and England was not the only country where the cost had gone up enormously. Fuel must march with apparatus, and if they had apparatus which progressed with the times they could utilise crude fuel in it which they had never expected to use. He did not anticipate that Great Britain could produce anything like the amount of liquid fuel which it required, but, if sufficient encouragement were given to producers of distillates from various substances, there was not the least doubt that in a few years time a long step could be taken in the direction of our being home producers.

Proceeding to speak of petrol substitutes, Mr. Brewer said there was a possibility of alcohol, suitably treated, coming into the field and filling a place which was waiting to be filled. The result of his own experiments showed that certain important matters must be complied with by any fuel substitute. Paraffin, for instance, could be utilised in conjunction with a volatile spirit in an ordinary carburettor, and it could be treated alone in order to render it suitable for motor-car work. Owing to the great restrictions placed upon it, alcohol was not at the present time a suitable fuel for further experiment, but benzol, on the other hand, was shown to be eminently suitable, and was a fuel which should receive greater encouragement. An increase in specific gravity, accompanied by the production of a suitable carburettor, was the only solution of the fuel problem.

The suggestion that old horse-omnibuses should be turned into travelling dental caravans to tour the village schools is made by Dr. F. E. Fremantle, medical officer for Hertfordshire, in his report on school children's health.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 9.

The Paper Market continued weak to-day and a further drop of one anna took place during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15-6 but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-14-6. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103-2.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained dull and depressed to-day and a slight drop in rates was reported.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,490 for July.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 285 and 286¼ for July delivery.

Standard were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,375 to Rs. 1,382-8.

Centrals stood at Rs. 2,120.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 518-12 but closed at Rs. 522-8 for July delivery.

David declined to Rs. 516-4.

Laxmi Cotton improved to Rs. 1,365.

Swan stood steady at Rs. 295.

Jamshed declined to Rs. 140.

Upper Sind Light Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 15 premium.

Kemps changed hands at Rs. 181-4.

Bank of India Shares stood at Rs. 70.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Shares declined to Rs. 119.

Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 67-8 for June.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 9.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total imports	9,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. J.	6·41	6·39
J. A.	6·39	6·37
A. S.	6·19	6·17
S. O.	6·17	6·15
O. N.	6·11	6·09
N. D.	6·07	6·05
D. J.	6·05	6·04
J. F.	6·06	6·04
F. M.	6·07	6·05

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 9.

The local cotton market was steady both for New crop as well as for actuals. Shippers for Europe are steady buyers of Oomras, Bengals and Westerns. Japanese houses are still inquiring for high Class Broach but they are very scarce, and their full prices are from Rs. 290 to 295 for well up Fine. Local Mills are buying Westerns, Dholleras, Miraj, Antni and Bellhangal all good staple varieties with prices nearly Rs. 10 compared with a week ago.

Liverpool opener comes 2 points lower and is lower by one point than what was due to open.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	f.inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	258	250	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	240	232	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	242	234	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	240	232	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	249	239	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingaughat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	280	272	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	278	270	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	275	267	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	268	260	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	253	248	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	260	252	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	290	283	277	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	251	241	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	278	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	273	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	278	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	281	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	282	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	272	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	277	Do.
M. G. Bijapure	..	..	..	..

Third and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	70
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6¾ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	67
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	..	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87 XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	935
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	..	745
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	285
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2120
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	2095
Choi Silk	..	20	435
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,475
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710 XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	117/8
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	285
David	May-Nov.	20	515
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	2/2/8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills	..	15	377/8
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½ XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145 XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,360
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug	25	792/8
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,395
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,495
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,050
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	250
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,100
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7½	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Shalapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,380
Sun	Oct.	..	132½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	295
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,720
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton (C. / P.)	..	Nil.	445
Western India	Sept.	45	660
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Chond Baramati Rs. 85		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Riys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	No.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	..	6¾	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8¾	143½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Mannar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	875
New Berar	Oct.	35	569
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Surat	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Vaikart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	172
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Samankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath	June	6.	35
Badham Pile	..	7	99
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	627-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. P. / O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173 / 203
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. O. / P.	Mar.-Sep. / Sep.-Oct.	30 / 5	240 / 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	6 %	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	20% 30 H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 / 1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company Old / New Issue / P.	March.	100 / .. / 25 / .. / 7 %	100 / 25 / 101
John Roberts & Co.	Oct.-July	13	200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	do.	12½	181/4
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	..	..	107½
Marks & Co.	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	360
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.	..	10 %	203½
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	500
Sidar Car'bic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. O. / D. / P.	.. / Jan / &	Nil. / .. / ..	98/4 / 119 / 175
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 / P 600	July / .. / ..	4 %	937½ / 725 / ..
Thacker & Co.	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co.	May,	Rs. 2½	65
Treacher & Co.	July.	Rs. 15	505

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price CD=Cum-dividend XD=Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 9th.

th S. S. Barala	Milne	Buschra May 26th	
S. S. Subadar	Crebfen	Calcutta „ 10th	
S. S. Benacre	Jones	Alexandria „ 22nd	
S. S. Kola	Minett	Buschara „ 31st	
9th S. S. Delta	Martin	Shanghai „ 20th	

DEPARTURES.

The following vessel obtained her portclearance :—

S. S. Trafford Hall — Main — Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Clarish — Radcliff — for Liverpool
„ Barala — for Persia
„ Kola — „ „
„ Clan Mackentyre — for Antwerp, etc.
„ Veddo — for New York
„ Wachtenfels — for Hamburg

S. S. Barala :—The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain R. A. Milne, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Buschra May 26th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Subadur.—The Asiatic Co's. Steamer Subadar, 3,081 tons, Catain Crebfin arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Calcutta May 10th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Benacre :—The Steamer Benacre, 1,952 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Alexandria May 22nd with baleast.

S. S. Kola :—The B. I. S. N. Co's., Steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H. T. Minett, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Buschra May 31st with a general cargo, 46 chests of opium and passengers.

S. S. Delta :—The P. and O. S. N. Co's., Steamer, Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, arrived in the harbour on Monday from Shanghai May 20th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Trafford Hall :—The Hall Line Steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain J. M. Main will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MONDAY, June 9. 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A. Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co
B. Clan Macintyre	Lash	J. F. & Co.
C. & K. Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E. Hurasise	Salndo	M. M. & Co.
G. Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
G. Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.,
H. Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co.
K. Lancefield	Meikle	T. M. & Co.
M. Markomannia	Fappo	W. & A. G. & Co.
N. Beekbergen	Hond	J. M. & Co.
O. Villede-Bordeaux	Franquais	J. M. & Co.
P. Weissenfels	Klaunchaff	W. & A. G. & Co.
Q. Zanoni	Driver	T. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Olympia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. sardengna	Fescetto	Rubattino Line.
4. Ariosto	Boots	J. F. & Co.
5. Clootsham	Widdess	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Penag Maru	Nowa	N. Y. Kaisha
7. Wachtenfels	Iepers	W. & A. G. & Co.
8. Royal Prince	Coull	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. No-dmark	Leinung	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15. Warturn	Krull	W. & A. G. & Co.
16. Sutton Hall	Jenkins	K. N. & Co.

OFFSIDE K.

Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE D. & E.

Uganda	Archdeacon	M.M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Benacre	Jones	
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co.
Curthusien	Davis	T. M. & Co.
Cairnross	Hyslop	W. & A. G. & Co.
Chine	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
City of Agra	Buck	K. N. & Co.
Cyprisa	Radcliff Mathias	T. M. & Co.
Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Delta	Martin	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Faris	Coates	The Arab Steamer.
Ferrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Hohenfels	Smitz	W. & A. G. & Co.
Ilwen	Jenkins	J. F. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.,
Koranna	Purkies	W. & A. G. & Co.
Knight Templar	Kendal	K. N. & Co.
Moshtari	Cottrell	T. M. & Co.
Marmaries	Comdr. Muhlis	Turkish Gunboat
Mulven Range	Foxworthy	T. M. & Co.
Ninian	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nawab	Kass	T. M. & Co.,
Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
Portloe	Roberts	W. & A. G. & Co.
Remera

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(INDIA), LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
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KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5	8	0
	Per two tins. Rs.	a.	p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4	8	0
Rising Sun Brand 125° .	4	7	0
Ship Brand 125°	4	5	0
Bull Brand 125°	4	0	6
Swan Brand 125°	3	12	6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

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Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
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Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

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20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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AUSTIN.
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OF
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI.

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Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BATES.—At Gormack, Rankhet, U.P., May 25th, the wife of Captain W. G. H Bates, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), of a son.
DAWSON.—At Kasauli Nursing Home, May 26th, the wife of Captain Dawson, R.A.M.C., of a son.
HENDERSON.—At Imperial Mansions, Bombay, on 6th inst., the wife of J. S. Henderson, of a son.
McHAFFIE.—At Lyndoch Place, Private Nursing Home, Glasgow, the wife of A. D. McHaffie of a daughter, still-born.

DEATHS.

BASTIATO.—On the 6th June, at her son's residence, J. Bastiato, foreman, P. W. D., Jodhpur, from heat stroke. Elizabeth Bastiato, widow of the late Peter Bastiato, Foreman, Panwell Brick Works and Pensioner, Bombay Municipality.
PEREIRA.—May 21th, at 1. Haberley's Lane, Lavinia, wife of John Pereira Manager Union Jute Press, aged 50 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

Wednesday, June 11.

Meeting of Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Salle Francaise Lecture by M. Louis Pelletier, "Moliere Brought to Life" 6-30 p.m

Thursday, June 12.

Meeting of the Bombay Corporation 3-39 p.m.

Daily.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 11 to 11-30.
Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
June 10th, 1913.

SOME STRIKE LESSONS.

Some of our contemporaries are gravely perturbed as to the status the authority and the intention: of the Amalgamated Society o Railway Servants, because the Society is held to be responsible for the strike on the Madras Railway and for the order for a general strike on other railways. The "Madras Mail," for instance notes that the Society claims the right to order strikes, and proceeds with serio-comic gravity to "plainly inform the executive o that Society that public opinion will admit no such right, until fully satisfied of the genuinely representative character and disinterestedness of the Society, and the impossibility of securing redress for real grievances by other means." Not content with this pompous declaration, the "Madras Mail" peremptorily calls for a full disclosure of the membership of the Society—"failing which the public must decline to acknowledge its right to speak and act on behalf of the men whom it affects to represent." Is not all this anxiety to ascertain the status, authority and intention: of the Society rather wide of the mark? Surely, people in Madras are not living in the Middle Ages! Why should organisation of labour appear so strange, unfamiliar and intolerable to them? The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is merely a trade union,—a society of railwaymen organised for purposes of mutual defence and protection, and, as such, fully entitled to be treated with consideration, even in that benighted Presidency. We do not imagine that the Amalgamated Society is prepared to go down on its knees before anybody in Madras, whether representing capitalist interests or posing as instructors of the public, and disclose its credentials to speak for the men, or any section of the men. But it seems fairly clear that railway administrations in India will have to abandon definitely the notion that they owe no duty to their employees, that they can refuse to listen to their grievances, when presented by their accredited representatives, and that from mere pique, or on a point of punctilio, they can continue to jeopardise the public interest by ignoring the railwaymen's union.

The beginnings of the trade union movement—in England and elsewhere—have familiarised one with the stupid, tedious processes by which capitalists attempt to flout organisations of labour, and which have been attended with the stirring up of evil passions and sometimes also the shedding of blood. The organisers of these unions used to be denounced as selfish, cunning parasites and demagogues inciting their ignorant victims to ruin. That excellent historian, Mr. Justin McCarthy, sums up the attitude of capitalists, "Society," and the general public by saying: "Solemn disquisition and light comedy alike gave them form. Parliament, the pulpit, the press, the stage, philosophy, fiction, all were for a long time in combination to give forth one pronouncement on the subject. A strike was something wicked and foolish; abstractly wicked; foolish to the fundamental depths of its theory." The British workman went his own way nevertheless. To quote the historian again: "He had no way of asserting his claims effectively except by the instrumentality of a strike." Even in India, we think it would be foolish to question the right of combination. As in England, so in India, in spite of public opinion, the organisation of labour will go on and prosper. It would be foolish to attempt to prevent combination, and criminal to ignore its demands. That is the obvious lesson for the instructors of public opinion in Madras to learn. What membership the organisation boasts of, the degree in which it can enforce its will on the general body of employees, and the extent of the damage to public interests it can cause by a strike are questions which can be very quickly decided in action, as has just been shown by a very effective, if temporary, disorganisation of an entire railway system. If the men's demands for redress of grievances is to be resisted on the irrelevant ground that the Society has not disclosed the details of its organisation, the responsibility for the strike must rest on other shoulders. The Society in those circumstances is given no alternative but to order a strike, and by that wasteful method disclose its strength. It will be their own fault if railway administrations fail to realise that, if this method of ascertaining the genuineness of men's grievances should become popular, the men will not hesitate to flock to the standard of the Society. The "Madras Mail" says that the Agent of the Madras Railway was right in refusing to deal with the Society *as such*. If by this is meant that the Agent is entitled to refuse to deal with the Society in its character of an organisation of labour, the position is intelligible, without being creditable to those concerned. But if the Agent's objection is to the Society *as such*, we fail to catch the next point our contemporary proceeds to make, *viz.*, that the Agent's conduct was justifiable inasmuch as the Society had not made out its claims to be regarded as genuinely representative of the majority of the employees. The more clearly the Society establishes its representative character, the more inadmissible its claims must appear to the Agent! Ex-hypothesi, the Society *as such* is obnoxious. The strike—even more obnoxious—is the only logical consequence of this attitude!

Our contemporary is clearly dissatisfied with its own position in the matter, for it proceeds to touch upon the desirability of the railway administrations settling the question of recognition of the Society. The impolicy,—the essential wrongheadedness,—of the attitude of the Agent of the Madras Railway could not be more forcibly brought out. Mr. Anderson may be very well satisfied for the moment with his refusal to recognise the Society and his defiance of them to do their worst. Whether they have done their worst, we are not in a position to say. But they have struck a blow indicative of no mean power, and have withdrawn from the contest, only, possibly, to take it up with renewed vigour at some future date—that is, if the supineness of the heads of the Railway Administrations and the Railway Board allow them to continue their *laissez faire* policy of ignoring organised labour until it forces them into a battle, in which the public suffer heavily, and the railways gain nothing,—not even a victory over their dissatisfied employees, for nothing but the removal of grievances and a reasonable attitude towards the servants of the administration can do that.

A NEW SITUATION.

It appears that the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has received the decision to discontinue the strike in anything but a conciliatory spirit. If the telegrams which the Secretary of the Men's Society is receiving from Madras are correct, the men on returning to offer themselves for work, are forced with the alternatives of dismissal or the signing of an undertaking to accept reduced pay and have nothing further to do with the Society. If this be true, it will not be surprising if the Trustees of the Society go back on their decision and renew the struggle immediately. It has been clear from the beginning that Mr. Anderson is ill-fitted to deal with the situation that first arose on his line now many weeks ago, and, egged on as he has been by a local press that seems quite unable to grasp the essential need for consideration and compromise in grappling with a labour crisis of such magnitude, it is not surprising, perhaps, that the indications of apparent victory have obsessed his mind. But to people who can see further than the immediate moment, it is clear that a big railway system cannot be permanently carried on with a staff seething with discontent. Even the new hands that have been taken on, anxious as they may have been to secure employment for the moment, will not be long in appreciating that the conditions of their employment are not what they ought to be. Mr. Anderson apparently believes that he will be be able to carry on his railway service with a body of servants, some of whom have been engaged in a bitter struggle to secure the redress of grievances, which apparently are still to remain. The result of this must be perpetual recrudescence of such troubles as have recently arisen, and a wasteful sacrifice of the public interest and the shareholder's money. If it is true, as stated by our Simla correspondent in another column, that Sir T. R. Wynne, the President of the Railway Board,—differing in this respect from his colleagues,—is averse to recognising the existence of the Men's Society, it is hopeless to expect that, as long as the matter rests with him, any step will be taken by Government to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the present dispute and the erection of some permanent official organisation to prevents such wasteful struggles in the future. But there are authorities higher than Sir T. R. Wynne, and it behoves them, in the public interest, to override his dangerous and obsolete prejudices.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Mr. Evans, an assistant of Messrs. Duxbury and Company, who was convicted yesterday of a very cowardly assault on a Mahomedan gentleman, his inferior in physique, but in nothing else, is fortunate in having had to appear before a magistrate of lenient tendencies. One can only hope that Mr. Evans will really take to heart the dignified admonition which was addressed to him from the Bench. The extravagant theory of conduct to which Mr. Evans gave expression in Court would be repudiated by every self-respecting European in Bombay, and, in fact, throughout India. There are unfortunately, however, not a few Europeans in this country, whose moral fibres are unable to bear the strain of belonging to a "ruling race," and their daily conduct and attitude towards every class of the Indian community is a perpetual source of irritation both to their own countrymen and to Indians, and, as the magistrate said, a prolific cause of the fomentation of racial antagonism. Fortunately, as Mr. Khairaz also pointed out, the relations between the two communities in Bombay are, in a social sense, generally speaking, of too pleasant a nature for an isolated incident, as we may hope this is, to do very grave harm; but that does not save the general body of Englishmen from suffering a strong feeling of shame at such an occurrence, and of resentment at the attempt to represent it as a justifiable line of general conduct.

THE COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

The latest issue of the "Statist" contains a very valuable article on the "Evolution of the Cotton Trade"—that is, the trade of Lancashire—in which attention is drawn to "some highly significant changes" that have taken place in the nature of the goods produced. To us in India, the main interest of the article consists in this, that it destroys once for all the whole case for the continued imposition of the cotton excise duty. The Indian contention has all along been that there was hardly any competition between India and Lancashire in the cotton industry, and that in the words of Mr. Dadabhoy in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1911, "the spheres of manufacture of the two countries were distinct." From the conditions of the case, India had to restrict its manufacturing activity to the coarser fabrics, while, equally naturally, England produced the finer fabrics. This was the state of things at the time the excise duty was imposed, and it is so now. The duty was only intended to affect goods which entered into direct competition with Lancashire products. If this principle had been honestly applied, the duty would never have been imposed on the coarser fabrics spun and woven in Indian mills.

Bearing these facts in mind, let us turn to the article in the "Statist." The writer contrasts the relatively small consumption of raw material with the enormous increase in the exports of manufactured goods—from 70 to 122 millions sterling, since 1870. This is a "wonderful record," and yet one is confronted with the fact that "the consumption of raw material has been comparatively small." The reason for this is that, as in the iron and steel industry, so in the cotton industry England has gradually ceased to produce low grade cotton goods and prefers to produce highly elaborated goods. The writer in the "Statist" makes a careful comparison of the records for the last 55 years, in two periods of 30 and 25 years. During the former period, goods of lower value increased far more rapidly than those of higher value. Thus, whereas the value of the former class of goods had increased by £12,278,000, that of the latter increased by £4,570,000. But during the last quarter of a century commencing 1888, the position has been reversed—the increase in the low grades receding to £10,661,000, and in the higher grade rising to £17,343,000. The measurement figures are even more instructive. Thus, in bleached and unbleached goods, in the thirty year period commencing 1858, the increased production was 1,722 million yards as compared with 520 million yards in printed and dyed goods. But in the period of 25 years since 1888, the increase in bleached and unbleached goods was only 301 million yards, whereas the increase in printed and dyed goods was 871 million yards. Further detailed examination of the statistics of the last twenty-five years shows that the bleached fabrics, which, per yard, are worth about 20 per cent. more than unbleached, contributed £8,500,000 to the total of £10,661,000 referred to above, while the measurement figures show that whereas unbleached goods fell of by 189 million yards, bleached goods improved by 489 million yards. Coming to the higher quality of goods (printed and the dyed goods), we have already seen that the growth in value of this class of goods was £17,343,000. Here again, the outstanding feature is the remarkable growth in the value of dyed goods at 3.23d. per yard as compared with printed goods at 3.13d. per yard. The output of the printed goods increased in measurement by 226 million yards and in value by £4,161,000, whereas in dyed goods the increase in measurement was 625 million yards and in value £12,986,000.

AN IRRESISTIBLE CONCLUSION.

The conclusion is irresistible:

"The Lancashire industry is applying itself more and more to the production and shipment of goods of relatively high value, to the comparative neglect of fabrics of the lower grade. That is to say, a given quantity of raw material now undergoes far more processes and is given a far higher selling value in the finished goods than used to be the case a quarter of a century ago."

This being so, it is hardly possible to justify the continued imposition of the so-called countervailing excise duty. The Indian industry is limited to the production of coarser fabrics; and during the whole period this iniquitous excise duty has been in operation, England has been straining every nerve to produce goods of higher grade and value. Therefore, the countervailing excise duty countervails nothing, and must be abolished. Passing reference may be made to the claim set up in 1894 that the then depression in the Lancashire industry justified the imposition of the excise duty. There undoubtedly was a great depression at the time in the Lancashire industry. Assuming that it is right that because the Lancashire industry is depressed, ergo the Indian industry should have sentence of death passed upon it, the position now is reversed. The average of export during the quinquenial period 1892-96 was valued at 65,500,000. In the succeeding quinquennial period, this had risen to £68,000,000. In 1902-06, it was £84,300,000. The enormous total of £105,000,000 was reached in 1907-11. The excess of Lancashire exports over the total exports of Germany during 1907-11 was £84,400,000; over France £91,400,000, and over the United States £91,300,000. In fact, England is further ahead of her competitors than at any period. In the light of these incontestable facts, the continued imposition of the so-called countervailing excise duty is clearly unjustifiable.

BRUMMAGEM IMPERIALISTS.

The "New Statesman" mercilessly dissects the brummagem Imperialism of Lord Milner. The three characteristic teachings of this Imperialist are severely summarised by our contemporary: (1) the insensate craving for mere superiority to foreign nations, so far as to excite their envy; (2) the racial ascendancy of Englishmen and their race-brothers, the Scotch and the Irish (not to speak of the Germans, Jews and Poles living within the British Isles) over all other races inhabiting the British Empire; and (3) the dislike and distrust of the democracy in the sphere of Government. As we said last week, there is no room, and no toleration, in the Milnerian system for the Africander or French Canadian, Hindu or Moslem. The "New Statesman" pours scorn on this Kiplingesque conception of Empire, which assigns predominance to one race:

"From beginning to end of his book, we see no trace of an idea that the other three hundred and fifty millions of our fellow subjects within the Empire have any part in this "heritage" or that they can have any claim to equal citizenship, even in the country which is their own home. This is not merely a matter of colour prejudice, or of the necessary tutelage of uncivilised races. To Lord Milner it seems anomalous that in the province of Quebec a majority of the people should be of French descent, that they should continue to speak the French language, or that they should naturally be predominant in their own country."

In the Milnerian Empire, there is only exploitation of other races and countries for the benefit of the Anglo-Saxon race: and yet, if one thing is clearer than another it is this, that the British Empire is not and can never be made an Anglo-Saxon dominion; and any serious attempt to make it so, will land the Empire in disaster.

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Hardinge held a Drawing Room at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, last evening which proved a brilliant function. There was a fairly large number of new presentations.

Sir Sassoon David has been unable to accept the invitation to give evidence before the Indian Finance Commission. Mr. Dunbar, of the Bank of Bengal, and Mr. Hunter of the Bank of Madras will shortly proceed Home to give evidence before the Commission.

The late Professor Briggs, whose death is just announced, was one of the greatest theological scholars in America, a land where, along with the cult of luxury and the pursuit of the almighty dollar, there is a quite considerable amount of what the German's call "Kulturkampf." Professor Briggs' knowledge of Christian theology was encyclopaedic, and his writings which are numerous on Biblical and kindred subjects are regarded by his countrymen as standard works. His latest work, "Church Unity" was published in 1909. In England he was widely known among the clergy and in the Universities as the American editor of the "International Theological Library."

Our London correspondent writes: Since his return from the United States some weeks ago Mr. Rabindranath Tagore has come much more into the public view than he did during the first part of his visit last year. Not only has he given a reading of one of his plays in London, but another, "The Post Office," has been performed at the Irish National Theatre in Dublin. This week also he began a series of lectures at Caxton Hall under the auspices of the Quest Society. The subject of the series, which was delivered in the first place at the Harvard University, is "The Search for God," and for the theme of his first discourse the poet chose "The Relation of the Universe and the Individual." The address has been fairly fully reported, so that I need not attempt to summarize it here. The series has aroused widespread interest in literary and other circles, and the lectures are likely to complete the remarkable impression which Mr. Tagore has made in London and the United States. There are to be six lectures in all, and after their delivery Mr. Tagore hopes to spend a short time in Germany before making his way back to India.

The "Zamindar" which raised such a large Turkish Relief Fund, is now compelling Moslem attention to commerce and preaches "boycott" as the most effective instrument to protect home industries and check the inroads of foreign importers. It seems that part of the Turkish Relief Fund is to be utilised in founding settlements for impoverished European Turks in Anatolia. There is some opposition to the colony being named the "Zamindar colony."

An Urdu paper details the circumstances which have led to the recent unpleasantness at Aligarh and demands fuller light on the case of Hashimi who was expelled from the college at night when it was raining and who brought down the wrath of the principal upon the scholars and teachers who afforded shelter to him. It seems that Hashimi's original sin was his opposition to a dinner and festivities during the days of the seige of Adrianople.

There was a notable gathering in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, in mail week at a baptismal service for the child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Parish. Mrs. Parish, formerly Miss Dorothy Drew, is the granddaughter of Mr. Gladstone. The child was privately christened in India. The present ceremony was to complete its reception into the Church, and there was no baptism with water. Queen Alexandra stood by proxy as godmother to the first great-grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, in token of her esteem for the great-grandparents, and after the ceremony the child, at Her Majesty's desire, was taken to Marlborough House.

The congregation included Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. Mrs. Drew, the grandmother, acted as proxy for Queen Alexandra, who was prevented by mourning from attending personally, and the other sponsors were Viscountess Gladstone, Miss Marjorie Parish, Lady Howard, Captain the Hon. A. F. Harris, the Rev. Edward Wickham, and Mr. Henry Gladstone. Among the congregation were Miss Lyttelton, Viscountess Cobham, Lady Stepney, Miss Helen Gladstone, Mrs. Henry Gladstone, Major and Mrs. Wyndham, and several other relatives and friends of the Gladstone family. The service was conducted by the Rev. Edward Wickham, grandson of the late Mr. Gladstone. The christening robe, which was given by Viscountess Gladstone, was covered with a lace veil, which formerly belonged to Mrs. Gladstone, who wore it at her own wedding at Hawarden in 1839. The ceremony took place on the 15th anniversary of Mr. Gladstone's death.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, there were six attacks and four deaths from plague in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 477 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 109 and that for the year previous 70. No cases of small-pox or cholera were reported during the period. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Three from Kumbharwada and one each from Mandvi, Dhobi Talao and Mazagon. Out of the 1,378 rats caught during the period, eighteen were found to be infected ones, Umerkadi accounting for the largest number 7.

POONA TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA CITY, June 9.

The question of sending a deputation to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to submit a statement on the temperance question is under consideration of the Poona Temperance Association which has been working for the last five years under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale with the object of checking the drink habit, and it is hoped that at its meeting to be held on Wednesday, 11th instant, the Association may be able to pass the necessary resolution.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, June 9.

Lt.-Col. E. J. M. Wood, 97th Infantry, succeeds as Commandant of that regiment, in August next, vice Col. Hardy.

Lt. Bamberger, R.E., on return from duty with the Mishmi work party, is posted to the Irrigation Branch, Jhansi Division.

Lt. A. W. Dobbin, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Infantry of the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Major-General Townshend embarks for India on 6th June on appointment to the command of the Jhansi Brigade.

Brigade Captain Warning, Aide-de-Camp, to the General Officer, Commanding Secunderabad Division, has been posted to No. 16 Company at Weymouth from 8th June.

Major-General Wilson, Commanding, Lucknow Infantry Brigades, is granted leave for 4 months.

Major Browne, 5th Gurkhas, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Bombay.

Brigade Captain P. G. Robertson is posted to the 79th Company, Royal Field Artillery, at Jhansi and embarks for India on 20th June.

DELHI MONUMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, June 10.

The Government are entrusting Mr. Gordon Sanderson of the Archæological Survey with the preparation of a catalogue of ancient monuments in and round Delhi. He will be assisted by Mr. Zaffar Hussein, an archæological scholar who has been appointed his assistant.

NEW STRIKE SITUATION.

ACTION OF M. & S. M. R. AGENT.

MEN NOT PERMITTED TO RESUME.

DISMISSAL OR REDUCED WAGES?

POSSIBILITY OF STRIKE BEING RESUMED.

The situation on the Railways which have been striking can hardly be said to be at an end. The men seem, according to official reports, to have returned to work throughout the G. I. P. system, and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway the officials state that the line, apart from the Rutlam-Gangapur section, is in full running order. There seems to be little doubt that in Bombay the men have returned to work both in the Traffic and Loco. Department.

On the M. & S. M. Railway further trouble is threatened owing to the action of the Company in dismissing men returning to work in the alternative of their accepting reduced wages, and agreeing to sever their connection with the Society. As a result the men are urging the Society to renew the strike and fight to the bitter end.

MADRAS AGENT'S DRASTIC ACTION.

LIKELY TO CHANGE THE SITUATION.

Seen yesterday by a representative of "The Chronicle," Mr. Rogers, the Secretary of the A. S. R. S., said that he feared that another serious situation was likely to arise. He was receiving telegrams from all over the line from the M. & S. M. R. showing that the Agent instead of receiving the decision to discontinue the strike—which was only arrived at in the belief that there would be a redress of grievances in a conciliatory spirit—was serving the men, as they returned to work, with notices of dismissal, or, in some instances, the alternative of signing a statement agreeing to reduced pay and an undertaking to sever their connection with the Society. Mr. Rogers showed our representative a number of telegrams bearing this out, as also other telegrams showing that the decision to discontinue the strike had been received with regret in many of the centres on the M. & S. M. where the men were still anxious to fight.

"We have acted with the best intentions," said Mr. Rogers, "in deciding to discontinue the strike, believing that we have shown the Company the power of our organisation and the wisdom of dealing with us fairly and squarely. Without indulging in threats, I feel constrained to say that the action of the Agent of the M. & S. M. Railway, if some step is not taken by higher authorities, will produce an entirely new situation and force us to reconsider our position."

MEN NOT ALLOWED TO RESUME.

Last night Mr. Rogers showed a "Chronicle" representative some further telegrams which he had received showing that the officials at the various stations acting apparently under instructions were refusing to allow the men to resume work. One telegram from Madras stated "D.T.S. Jalarpet refuses to allow staff to resume without orders; G.T.M. Staff received notice all food supply cut off." Mr. Rogers characterised this as an attempt to starve the men into submission. He pointed out that the Associated Press telegrams had said that only a hundred men throughout the system had responded to the Agent's ultimatum to return, and it looked as though he (the Agent) had made up his mind to dismiss the others who had the praiseworthy courage to hold out for their rights. Already, said Mr. Rogers, the telegrams he had received showed that all those who had struck at the following stations had been dismissed, namely:—

Madras.	Arkonam.
Rajmundry.	Jalarapet.
Gooty.	Bitrugunta.

"All these stations," added Mr. Rogers, "were on strike till to-day (Monday), so that it is evident that a section of the press has been bluffing."

Many of the telegrams received by Mr. Rogers yesterday from Madras complained that the men were being insulted, as they came back, by certain officials, and declared that nothing would satisfy them but the announcement of the renewal of the strike. These messages Mr. Rogers had repeated to the Viceroy and Chairman of the Railway Board.

SITUATION ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

MANMAD EXPRESS STILL CANCELLED.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed a Railway official yesterday in regard to the situation on the G. I. P. Railway and was informed that the men had returned to work at all centres and that the train service was normal from yesterday with the exception of the Manmad Express which leaves the terminal station at 2-20 p.m. daily. This train is not an essential one, as its work can be easily covered by the Nagpur Mail. Its protracted cancellation is due to the fact that the Traffic Department need all available engines to re-organise their goods traffic which was dislocated during the strike. Goods trains, says the official, are being despatched with as much expedition as possible, and it is hoped that this branch will be running as fully as the others in a few days.

The official interviewed stated that men in all departments had returned to work at noon on Sunday. It is rumoured unofficially at the Victoria Terminus that one of the most active of the strikers has been dismissed and that the cases of three others are being considered by the officials.

B. B. & C. I. STRIKE.

RUTLAM GANGAPUR SECTION STILL OUT.

Enquiries made at the offices of the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway yesterday elicited the fact that, apart from the Rutlam-Gangapur section on the route to Delhi, all men on that system had returned to work. Owing to the men still refusing to work on the Rutlam-Gangapur section, the Northern Express is not at present running, but the Railway officials state that the service apart from this section is in every other way complete. The remaining picket of the Sherwood Foresters at Colaba has now been received from Mr. Page, Loco-Superintendent, who took with him fifteen men to work the disaffected area.

GOODS SERVICE RUNNING.

The General Traffic Manager of the same Railway told our representative that in the Rutlam-Gangapur section only one train was running instead of three daily. The service between Baroda and Kotah had been reestablished, he said. The goods service was running normally up to Baroda, while between that station and Rutlam a skeleton goods service was being run. On Sunday night, continued the General Traffic Manager, the Rutlam goods yard had been cleared and three trains had been got away. He failed to understand, after the General Secretary of A. S. R. S.'s telegram to the men to cease striking, why the Rutlam-Gangapur men should still remain out.

SHOPMEN RETURN TO WORK.

Yesterday the remainder of the firemen and all the workshopmen still then on strike returned to work at 8 o'clock in the morning and passed through the gates of the shops quietly as soon as they were opened. The men held a mass meeting on Sunday at which they finally agreed to abide by the Agents terms and bring the strike to an end.

SEQUEL TO B. B. & C. I. STRIKE.

MEN CHARGED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. B. N. Athavle, disposed of a case in which Inspector De Burgh charged Bahadur Khudabux Aderji Beranji, Rustomji Dadabhai and Sorabji Jamaspji, all men working in the running shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Parel, previous to the recent strike, with being members of an unlawful assembly and with rioting, being armed with sticks, on the 1st instant.

Superintendent Coxen prosecuted; Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, defended the first accused, while the rest were defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Mr. Beramji H. Daruwalla, pleader.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The case for the prosecution was that the workmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workshops and running shed struck work on the 30th. May. On the 31st., the men collected in the neighbourhood of the shops to represent their grievances to the authorities. On both these days, the men were warned by Mr. R. MacTier, Acting Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Coxen not to create any disturbance, and the warning had had the desired effect, but on the 1st instant about fifty to sixty strikers assembled at a restaurant near the running shed, some of them being armed with sticks and lathies. Nothing happened until 1 p.m., when a fireman named Wilson, while coming out of the running shed towards the restaurant, attracted their notice and a cry of "maro, maro" was raised. A man from the crowd thereupon on seized Wilson's hand and asked him why he had gone to work. Wilson managed to get away and went into the restaurant. When he came out, the second accused caught him by the hand and tried to drag him into the crowd. Wilson, thereupon, told the second accused, falsely, that he was not returning to work and he was allowed to go. At the same time the crowd noticed two other drivers, named F. R. Bastion and H. Eyekied, going towards the Parel Stores. They chased the two and surrounded them and the first accused told them not to work as menials and send on firemen on the line. Both were allowed to go on their giving an assurance that they would not do so.

DRIVER ASSAULTED.

Just then, Cawasji Framji, a Parsi driver, entered the restaurant and again there were shouts of "maro, maro." The crowd, thereupon, made a rush at Framji, and the first accused actually aimed a blow at him with a stick, which was saved by Bastion, but not until Bastion's hat been knocked off. Eventually, the police arrived and dispersed the crowd. The accused were subsequently arrested.

The defence of the accused was that they were there to persuade the others not to resume work. Thoy took no part in the commission of this offence.

After hearing the prosecution evidence, His Worship discharged the fourth accused, but framed charges of being members of an unlawul assembly against the other three, and also of attempting to cause hurt against the first accused. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

MAGISTRATE'S FINDING.

After hearing the whole case, His Worship, delivering judgment, said that he was satisfied that the strikers, among whom were the three accused, had assembled near the running shed, some of them armed with sticks, with the object of compelling, by show of criminal force, drivers and fireman, who had not joined in the strike, not to work as menials and thus facilitate the running of trains. He therefore held that the crowd in which the three were present constituted an unlawful assembly. If their object was to use gentle persuasion there was no necessity for them to be armed with sticks and to raise cries of "maro, maro." His Worship could not imagine what particular grievance the men had against Cawasji, but he thought it might be that before the strike the men had come to know that he was to go on leave at the end of May, but finding him still at work on special duty during the progress of strike, they thought that he was the principal person who was making matters easy for the Railway Company when most of the men had gone on strike. Therefore, seeing him there, they had given vent to their feelings.

From the whole of the evidence, therefore, His Worship had come to the conclusion that the first two accused were guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly and the cry of "maro" was no more than an ordinary threat.

THE SENTENCES.

His Worship, accordingly, acquitted all the accused of rioting. He convicted the first two accused of being members of an unlawful assembly and further convicted the first accused, whom he characterised as the ringleader, of an attempt to cause hurt. He fined the first accused Rs. 100, while the second accused was ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 with one surety for a like amount to keep the peace for a period of six months and to appear during that period, if called upon, to hear sentence in this case.

I. T. A. AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the article which appeared in your issue of 2nd instant signed by "True Associate" stating that the conduct and action of the local Secretary were guided by petty officialdom and that arrangements were being made to dissolve the Committee of this Centre, I am directed by my Committee to emphatically deny the said allegations and that no arrangements whatsoever are being made to dissolve the said Committee whose action is in full accord with the wishes of the majority of its members, the Headquarters Committee and General Secretary.

I regret very much to mention that on investigation it was brought to light that the same "True Associate" was one of the Committee members and when he was taken to task he admitted the allegations being improper and promised to retract the same. Since without any excuse whatsoever he failed to keep his promise, he is now reported to Headquarters and General Secretary for breach of discipline and will be dealt with in accordance with the rules of the Indian Telegraph Association.

You will oblige me greatly in publishing this refutation in your next issue. Yours, etc.,

R. ANGEL, Secretary, I. T. A. Bombay Centre.

June 9.

RACECOURSE GUTTED.

SUFFRAGETTES SUSPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 9.

Early this morning the Grand Stand at Hurst Park Racecourse was practically gutted. The stables, which are some distance from the Grand Stand, were blazing at the same time. The suffragists are suspected.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

PROFIT FOR 1912.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 9.

The Report of the Baghdad Railway for 1912 shows a net profit of £44,460 sterling, compared with £31,852 in 1911. The dividend is again 5 per cent.

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

EXPLOSION IN ENGINE ROOM.

ONE KILLED AND ELEVEN INJURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, June 9.

An explosion occurred yesterday in the engine room of submarine E5 at Milford Haven.

One man was fatally injured and eleven seriously, including Commander Moore.

LONDON, June 9.

Submarine E5 had just been completed and only left Barrow on Saturday for Portsmouth. The explosion is hitherto quite unexplained.

KAISER'S SILVER JUBILEE.

REVIEW OF THIRTY THOUSAND ATHLETES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERLIN, June 9.

Festivities in connection with the Kaiser's Silver Jubilee practically began yesterday with the dedication of a huge Olympic stadium at Grunewald, where, in the presence of thirty thousand spectators, their Majesties, surrounded by their family, the Imperial Chancellor and numerous high functionaries, reviewed thirty thousand picked athletes from the whole of Germany. Among them were lawn tennis players, including girls and women, footballers, cyclists, skaters, ski-runners, et cetera, all of them appropriately costumed and equipped.

General van Podielski, President of the German Olympic Committee, in a short patrotic speech, extended greetings to the Kaiser. He said that there were two and a quarter million Germans affiliated to the Committee, and he exhorted them all to take for their motto, "Ever ready for the glory of the Empire." As he ended ten thousand army carrier pigeons were released, and took the speech to all corners of the Empire, where it was to be issued as a public proclamation. After the speech there were athletic displays.

The Duke of Somerset, Chairman of the British Olympic Association, was among the Emperor's guests at the luncheon which followed.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

PROFITS OF THE INDUSTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

HAGUE, June 9.

The International Cotton Congress opened in Kurhaus, Scheveningen, today. M. Terkuile, who presided, dealt in his address on the strained relations between employers and workmen, showing in this connection that the profits of the industry were not more than 5 per cent. on the interested capital; further, that the consumption depended largely on the price. He said that the raising of wages would result in a great injury to the industry and workers.

The Dutch Minister for Agriculture and Sir Charles Macara also spoke.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

LABOUR PARTY'S POSITION.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

MELBOURNE, June 9.

The Liberals have now 38 seats in the House of Representatives against 37 won by the Labour Party.

Sir William Lyne, ex-Minister, was defeated in the elections to the Senate.

The figures continue to point to the rejection of the referenda proposals.

The Cabinet will meet this week to consider the position.

THE WINDOW SMASHING CASE.

A KNOCKDOWN VERDICT FOR THE W.S.P.U.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 9.

The defendants affected by the verdict in the window-smashing case include all members of the Women's Social and Political Union, who have become jointly and individually responsible for damage by the militants.

The papers describe the verdict referred to as a deathblow to militant suffragism.

A GREAT UNIONIST.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE WYNDHAM.

EX-MINISTER OF THE CROWN.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 9.

The death is announced in Paris of the Right Hon. George Wyndham, ex-Cabinet Minister.

A GREAT UNIONIST.

The death of Mr. George Wyndham will come as a great shock to the political world. He was a comparatively young man, being only in his fiftieth year, and was in the flower of his career as a politician. He was one of the few really clever men now on the Front Opposition bench, a man of distinguished intellect, extreme culture, a polished speaker and an effective debater. The son of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, and a grandson of the first Lord Leconfield, he commenced his career in the Coldstream Guards and saw service in Egypt and Cyprus in 1885. Two years later however he came under the notice of Mr. Arthur Balfour, who was doubtless attracted by his charm of manner and literary culture. As a result, when Mr. Balfour became Chief Secretary for Ireland, he selected George Wyndham to act as his principal private secretary. Those were the stormy days in which the Unionist Government was applying with ruthless determination the Coercion Act in Ireland. Even the Irish members, who fought him so bitterly were impressed by Mr. Balfour's unflinching determination and the cleverness with which he dealt with every phase of Irish opposition in the House, and Irish warfare in Ireland. It is no secret that throughout this time young George Wyndham was his righthand man, and that it was his hand that penned the letters which were constantly being sent out for publication to confound Mr. Balfour's opponents, the phraseology and cleverness of which were a delight to the Unionist Party. In 1889 Mr. Wyndham emerged from the shadow of his patron into the public light, by becoming M.P. for Dover and marrying the Countess Grosvenor, widow of the eldest son of the late Duke of Westminster and mother of the present Duke. In the House of Commons, Mr. Wyndham was not long in making his mark. Continuing as private secretary to Mr. Balfour until the Unionists went out of office in 1892, he naturally did not take part frequently in debate, but the literary polish of his few speeches, and the excellence of their matter, quickly pronounced him to be one of the coming men, and three years after the Unionists came back to office, namely in 1898, he was given a place in the Government, becoming Under-Secretary for War, a position which he filled until 1900. During the anxieties which attended the opening of the Boer War, he was a very effective defender of the War Office in the House of Commons.

In 1900 he was appointed to the office formerly filled by his old chief, namely, Chief Secretary for Ireland, but without a seat in the Government. Two years later, however, when Lord Salisbury retired and the Government was reconstituted under Mr. Balfour's Premiership, Mr. Wyndham became a Cabinet Minister, retaining the office of Irish Secretary. His tenure of this office came to an abrupt termination in a somewhat sensational fashion. A movement had been started within the Unionist Party, in which Lord Dunraven played the most prominent part, for the inaugurating of an era of reconciliation in Ireland and for the propagation of the policy of Devolution by which Unionists and Home Rulers were to meet half way. The movement gained so much ground that even the "Times" published a series of articles in which it was strongly supported, but the ultra-Ulster Protestants, as soon as they detected its danger to them, commenced a furious campaign against it, and waged so successful a war that Mr. Balfour and his Cabinet were obliged to throw over the Chief Secretary, who had admittedly something more than dallied with the Devolutionists, and his resignation was announced by himself in the House of Commons.

Mr. Wyndham continued to be a a staunch and loyal supporter of Mr. Balfour and seemed indeed in recent years to have thrown aside his liking for the Devolution policy. He was one of the stalwarts of the Tariff Reform Party and did as much as anyone to endeavour to popularise it in the country. He was an effective platform speaker and his services were in frequent demand. Had the Unionists returned to power, Mr. Wyndham would undoubtedly have again held high office.

In literature Mr. Wyndham has left nothing of a very profound character to register his undoubted culture as a literary student and critic, and a man of great knowledge of and taste in the English classics. He edited North's Plutarch for the Tudor Classics, and an edition of Shakespeare's Poems. He leaves a son, Mr. Percy Wyndham, whose marriage a few weeks ago to the Hon. Diana Lister, daughter of Lord Riversdale, was a great event in Society.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SCHOLAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, June 9.

The death is announced of Professor Charles Augustus Briggs.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

PEACE OF THE FAR EAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 9.

Marquis Inouye, the new Japanese Ambassador to London, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said he was greatly pleased to return to England. The outlook for Anglo-Japanese friendship was never brighter than it was to-day. The Alliance had preserved its power and influence as a convincing guarantee of peace in the Far East. Friendliness towards Britain lay at the heart of the Emperor and his people.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT WITH PARA STATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 9.

The agreement between the Federal Government and the State of Para for extending the rubber industry is completed. It provides that the export duty shall be decreased by one-tenth annually from 1914, till it has been reduced by one-half; for a reduction in freights of subsidized steamship companies and Government steamers by 30 per cent for rubber and 50 per cent. for necessaries conveyed to the rubber-producing areas; and the construction of various railways and roads.

"DISCREDITING" A STRIKE IN AMERICA.

EMPLOYERS CHARGED WITH CAUSING EXPLOSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BOSTON, June 8.

The trial was concluded here of Mr. Wood, President of the American Woollen Company, and Messrs. Atteaux and Dennis, on a charge of conspiring to create a dynamite explosion which occurred in the town of Lawrence during the general strike in 1912, their alleged object being to discredit the strike.

Wood was acquitted. The jury disagreed about Atteaux, but found Dennis guilty.

U. S. TARIFFS.

THE "FREE LIST."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, June 9.

The Democratic leaders in the Senate decided to place a countervailing duty on livestock, fresh meats, flour and other grain products. These will be embodied in the "Free List," but where duty is charged on American exports of these commodities an equal duty will be imposed.

SCHOOL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

PUPILS PROMPTLY RESCUED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 9.

St. John's Clergy School, at Leatherhead, was destroyed by fire early this morning. All the scholars were promptly rescued, many in scant attitude. The fire is believed to have been caused by gas lighting the curtains.

CHINESE IN PANAMA.

NATURALISATION PROHIBITED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PANAMA, June 9.

The President of Panama has signed a decree prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese.

DERBY OUTRAGE.

DEATH OF MISS DAVISON.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, June 8.

Miss Davison, who ran in front of Aumer during the Derby, died this afternoon.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ADEN, June 8.

The P. & O. Company's S.S. India with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday.

SIMLA TOPICS.

A CONTRAST IN DEPARTURES.

RAILWAY BOARD AND THE STRIKE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The past weeks have been very uneventful. There was even no change in the weather to create a diversion. The days were sunny and warm, typical of the bright summer weather of Simla.

The event of any note lately was the departure of Sir Louis Dane for Europe after relinquishing the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. There was not much enthusiasm about it, as was Governorship of the Punjab. There was not much enthusiasm about it, as was clearly evidenced by the utter disregard of the people of Simla to organise any kind of ceremony which generally marks such events. Of course there was a farewell dinner at the Viceregal Lodge in his honour at which Lord Hardinge said some very nice and polite things about Sir Louis Dane. The Viceroy complimented him on the unprecedentedly prosperous condition of the Punjab during his administration. We are told that when Sir Louis Dane assumed charge, the province was in a nearly bankrupt condition, and, when he left, the provincial balance was over one hundred and ninety eight lakhs. This was Sir Louis Dane's own statement. It was no doubt very gratifying, but one who has followed close in the wake of his rule, is tempted to ask whether this speaks much for his administration. I am not aware of any solid progress having been made in the Punjab in the last five years. I do not think it was quite statesmanlike to build such a big provincial balance and neglect the crying needs of the province, such as improvement of sanitation, extension of primary and secondary education etc. A big provincial balance carries its own condemnation. If I remember aright the Punjab Government was foremost in opposing Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill, principally on two grounds—first that the spread of free compulsory primary education would have serious political results and second it would be finally embarrassing to Local Governments. Sir Louis Dane amplified the first point in his own evidence before the Public Services Commission at Lahore and I do not desire to elaborate it any further. But I do not understand how he could maintain the second point in view of the large provincial balance he was leaving behind. Whatever it was, the people of Simla did not show much appreciation of His Honour's five years' rule, and he had to go without any mark of applause running in the trail of his departure.

SIR G. F. WILSON'S DEPARTURE.

Though the people of Simla, as some were disposed to think did not do their duty to one, it is gratifying to note that they are not going to miss an opportunity of showing their respectful appreciation of the services of another. The approaching departure of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is to be solemnised by a public dinner, to be given by the Indian community, at the Grand Hotel on the 17th June. I hear that a very large number of invitations have been issued to Europeans and Indians of Simla, to meet the Finance Member and a strong committee has been formed for the purpose with Rajah Sir Harnam Singh as President, Lala Jai Lal, B.L., Mr. Mir Mahammad Khan B.L., Mr. Mohan Lal B.L., Mr. Pir Baksh Bar-at-Law and Mr. U. N. Sen as members. Messrs. Jai Lal and Mir Mahammad Khan are acting as Secretaries and Mr. Mohan Lal is the treasurer. This is as it should be. No one perhaps deserves our respect and gratitude more than Sir Guy, because no one has done so much for the people of India in recent years. His work in this country and he himself will be remembered for very many years to come.

TRANQUILLITY OF THE RAILWAY BOARD.

The railway strikes which have convulsed traffic in Southern and Western India have not disturbed the tranquillity of the Simla officialdom. The trouble and confusion below have not dared to enter the ring defence of Annandale or peep into the greenroom of the Gaiety. Things are going on here as if nothing has happened, and the Railway Board, which is solely responsible for the good administration of railways in India, is quite happy in leaving every thing to the man on the spot. Intervention is not dreamt of and a worse state of confusion is allowed to grow. The best thing that the Railway Board could have done was to meet the Trustees of the Amalgamated Society and the authorities of the railways affected at a conference and arbitrate over the difficulties of both. I understand the President of the Railway Board is strongly opposed to such an idea. He wants completely to ignore the Amalgamated Society, which frame of mind is not shared by some of his colleagues. Sir T. R. Wynne will make the greatest mistake if he believes that he can safely ignore the signs of the times. In the labour war which is waging all over the world the man at the grind is bound to be heard and his wishes consulted. This may be repulsive to the exponents of red tape but no one can long defer the inevitable.

EARLY MONSOON.

TWO DAYS' HEAVY RAINFALL.

FIGURES COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

This year the monsoon has broken early in Bombay, for, although the authorities at the Meteorological Office state that June 5th is the normal date for the arrival of the monsoon in Bombay, the statistics which we publish below, giving figures for the last fourteen years, show that only in 1904-1909 and 1910 was there any day's rainfall of importance before the 10th of the month. In 1904, the monsoon broke on June 8th with a day's rainfall of 1.65in., in 1909 the burst was as early as the 5th of June with a rainfall for the day of 2.06in., while in 1910 on June 5th the rainfall for the day was only 0·86in., the next fall of importance that season being as much as 3.33in., on the 20th of June.

SEA MODERATE.

Although the figures up to the present this year amount to 3.44in., the rainfall up to eight o'clock yesterday morning accounted for 2.99in., of this. At times the wind has risen high, but outside Bombay the sea is not exceptionally rough. The swell in the harbour is naturally affecting small craft, but the keeper at the Prong's Lighthouse reports to the Meteorological Office is follows:—"Weather overcast, cloudy, slightly hazy, wind south, fresh breeze, moderate sea." There are five official ways of reporting the condition of the sea. They are "smooth," "slight," "moderate," "rough," "very rough" and "tremendous." So it may be seen that the sea is at present affected in no great manner by the monsoon. "Tremendous" was recently reported in Ceylon.

PUBLIC INCONVENIENCED.

Yesterday morning the Bombay business public were inconvenienced by a series of heavy and gusty showers and bedraggled gharrywallas vied for fares with their more lucky brethren in tarpaulin covered taxis. Those streets in the Fort, such as Meadows Street, which for long have sadly needed repair, were converted into morasses of mud and puddles and woe betide the wayfarer who did not seek the shelter of a doorstep when a vehicle passed him by. In the afternoon, however, a lull came in the downpour and a "Chronicle" representative was told at the Meteorological Office that a decrease was expected in to-day's rainfall as compared with that of yesterday. A sharp breeze quickly dried up the streets and the atmosphere was exceedingly pleasant after the hot days through which we have sweltered.

Yesterday afternoon it was ascertained from the Colaba Observatory that from 8 a.m. yesterday morning until 2 p.m. in the afternoon 0.67in. of rain had fallen. This brings the total rainfall for this moonsoon up to 4.11in. At about 4 o'clock another exceedingly heavy shower broke over Bombay and hopes of a dry evening were dissipated. The rain lasted in a desultory manner until 5 o'clock when there was another interval of fine but threatening weather. At 8-30 p.m. a heavy shower disturbed the wayfarers, but at nine o'clock another lull intervened.

FIGURES SINCE 1900.

The following table gives the rainfall from June 1st to 10th for the past fourteen years and also the day in each year on which the first noteworhty rainfall was recorded. It will be found on making an average, that the 14th of June is the day most approximate to the breaking of the monsoon since 1900.*

Year.	Rain fall in inches from June 1 to June 9.	1ST DAY'S FALL OVER 1 INCH. Date in June.	Fall in inches.
1900	0'26	25th	3'83
1901	1'19	13th	4'29
1902	0'75	11th	1'33
1903	0'00	13th	1'09
1904	2.34	8th	1'65
1905	0'69	26th	3'13
1906	0 88	11th	3'44
1907	0 27	12th	1'22
1908	0'60	17th	3'36
1909	4 01	5th	2'06
1910	2.22	22nd	3'23'
1911	1'64	11th	2'46
1912	0 09	19th	1'29
1913	3'44	6th	2'99

* In 1909 there was a fall of 0-85 in. on June 5th

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 9.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the West Coast; fairly general in Assam, north-west of the United Provinces, Central Provinces; and local in Gujarat and Central India. A few falls also occurred in the east of the United Provinces and the submontane Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Kyaukpyu two inches; Mergui, Moulmein and Lashio one and a half each; Bhamo three; Akyab, Chittagong and Mymensingh four each; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Jessore, Dinajpur, Cuttack and Ranchi two each; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling one each; Benares one and a half; Roorkee one; Dehra Dun, Chakrata and Muktesar two each; Murree one a half; Rawalpindi three; Surat and Amraoti one each; Saugor, Poona, Mormugao, Karwar, Belgaum and Bangalore one and a half each; and Mercara one.

The intensity of the Arabian Sea current has decreased and rainfall has been less on the Malabar Coast and in South Peninsula, but rain due to the current continues in the central parts of the country. Falls due to the Bay current have not been so heavy, but the extent is somewhat larger over the country in North-east India. The disturbance in the Arabian Sea still exists but does not appear likely now to develop into a storm.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in North-west India.

LANDSHIP ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 9.

Simla had heavy rain to-day and a landslip occurred on the Kalka-Simla Railway between Gomoh and Koti. The Calcutta mail was delayed in consequence and not delivered till 7-30 this evening. Bombay and Madras mails have not yet resumed their normal timings.

IMPORTANT BUDDHIST IES.

EXPLORATION IN SANCHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 10.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, who has been taking a keen interest in the ancient monuments of her State, has entrusted Dr. Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, with the exploration and repair of the famous group of Buddhist topes and other memorials at Sanchi. Dr. Marshall took up the work in hand some months ago and his enormous labours have been rewarded by the discovery of imposing and remarkable monuments, including a massive Upsidal temple dating from the Manryan epoch and a variety of shrines, stupas and monasteries reminiscent of Kanishka's celebrated stupa at Peshawar. It is found that the reconstruction of the great tope as determined by Cunningham, Fergusson and Maisey was erroneous in all particulars except in some minor details. Dr. Marshall hopes to furnish full results of his investigations both in English and French soon in collaboration with M. Adolf Foucher, who is already well-known in connection with his masterly work on the "Art of Gandhara."

LITIGATION IN SIND.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER AND PLEADERS, FEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, June 9.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Bench and Bar in Karachi, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind remarked upon the wholly wrong principle on which pleaders' fees in the taxation of costs are taxed. He said it was also hopelessly antiquated, dating from a Bombay Regulation of 1827. He urged that instead of the assessment being based on the value of the property in the suit, it should be in the nature of a tax on the amount of time taken up by the case. The existing system puts a premium on vexatious litigation.

On the question of Sind joining the Punjab, Mr. Pratt said that such a change was not yet within the range of practical politics and moreover Sind would be very ungrateful to file her petition of divorce against Bombay who had lately treated her very well.

NEW PARSEE HOSPITAL.

OPENED AT NAVSARI.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, June 9.

The ceremony of opening the Ratanji Framji Babu parsee general hospital at Navsari and Bai Ratanbai Ratanji Framji Gabu Parsee general Hospital at Navsari and Bai Ratanbai this evening by Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S., Dewan of Baroda State, with great eclat in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen.

MR. JOHN DICKINSON KNIGHTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. John Dickinson, who has succeeded the late Sir Curtis Bennett as Chief London Magistrate, has been knighted.

PACIFIC STEAMER RECORD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, June 8.

The steamer Empress of Russia has made a new record across the Pacific, her time from Yokohama to Victoria being nine days five hours, compared with the previous record of ten days ten hours.

DEATH OF DR. FORBES WINSLOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The death is announced of the alienist. Dr. Forbes Winslow.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

APPLICATION AGAINST THE "PATRIKA."

THE FULL REPORT.

The following is the full report of the application made for the appointment of a special bench to hear a rule for contempt of court against the editor and manager of the "Amrita Bazar Patrica" in the Calcutta High Court on Friday last before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mookerjea by the Advocate-General in connection with the Barisal Conspiracy Case:—

The Advocate-General said: I have an application to make to your Lordships in a matter within the inherent jurisdiction of this Court. It is in the matter of the King-Emperor against Girendro Mohun Das and others, known as the Barisal Conspiracy Case, and my application in the special circumstances that I am about to indicate to your Lordships, is for the appointment of a bench to hear an application for a rule to commit certain persons for contempt in respect of articles commenting on pending proceedings, which have appeared in the newspaper called the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

The Chief Justice: Have you got any papers?

The Advocate-General: Not at this stage. I am merely applying to your Lordships to appoint a bench. I have got the petition as a matter of fact but I do not propose to put in any papers at this stage.

The Chief Justice: What I think, Mr. Advocate-General, you can do is to tell us a little about the matter.

The Advocate-General: I will say nothing more about the case than is necessary to emphasise the urgency of the present application. A number of articles were published towards the end of May in this newspaper containing comments and, as I shall satisfy the Court when I apply for a rule, unjustifiable comments on proceedings pending in the Barisal Conspiracy Case. That case is *sub judice*. On May 12th last, a complaint was sworn charging the accused in that case under Section 121A of the Indian Penal Code. Evidence on oath was given in support of that complaint before the Additional District Magestrate of Barisal, Mr. Nelson, and he recorded the complaint and issued warrants for the arrest of certain accused, that is the accused referred to in the complaint other than those who are already in custody. Subsequent to this—the whole of the magisterial proceedings are pending—the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" commenced what I may describe as a campaign in its columns with reference to this prosecution; and articles commenting on that prosecution appeared almost daily, at any rate, from May 19th up to May 30th.

AN URGENT MATTER.

The Chief Justice: What has occurred to me is this. You say the matter is one of some urgency, and I suppose you want to bring it on as soon as possible.

The Advocate-General: That is so.

The Chief Justice: If you give us an indication of what the articles are, what we can do is this. Without bringing you here again we can give you special leave to serve notice of motion for an early date, so that the matter will come on quickly: That would save one application and would expedite matters.

The Advocate-General: Certainly. These proceedings are founded on instructions from the Government and the petition of the Legal Rememberancer of Bengal, who is *ex-officio* the Public Prosecutor of Bengal, has been prepared but has not yet been typed. That is the position of affairs but the petition can be put in the course of the day.

The Chief Justice: That would rather facilitate matters, because you can give notice of motion with the petition and your affidavits and exhibits annexed, and you merely state generally in your notice of motion that you are moving to commit on the ground that so-and-so has been done, putting it very generally also in your notice of motion.

The Advocate-General: I am informed that the petition upon which this application for a rule is founded, as also the affidavits in support of the rule, will be ready after the adjournment of the Court to-day. If your Lordships are willing to hear the application for a rule at that time I am prepared to make it.

The Chief Justice: We will not treat it as an application for a rule, but as an application to give you special leave to serve notice of motion for this day week, or any day you suggest, because from what you have stated the matter is one of urgency.

SUGGESTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

The Advocate-General: The matter is one of exceptional gravity. These articles, which I have referred to, tend to interfere with the due course of justice in that they make various suggestions and reflections. They suggest that the arrests have been made without evidence. They suggest that the accused, or some of the accused at least, are innocent; and that as to some of the accused there is no evidence. They tend to prejudice any persons who may be concerned in the case, either in its preliminary stage or hereafter, as witnesses, or assessors, or jurors, and certainly the Magistrate or Magistrates who may deal with the case. Further than that, they presume to offer advice to the Government—while the case is pending, of course—not to allow the case to proceed in its ordinary course in trial before the Magistrate of Barisal, asserting that if that course be adopted—I am now quoting from one of the articles—"the prosecution will have everything its own way." That statement alone obviously infers, or suggests that injustice will be done, in other words, that the accused will not be adequately heard, or their interests adequately protected, and that as an illustration alone will show your lordships that there is necessarily a reflection involved upon the Magistrate who is in the ordinary course engaged upon the case, or any ocher Magistrate before whom it may come. It is scarcely necessary for me to remind your lordships that any such comments, tending to interfere with the course of justice, in an enquiry in a criminal offence which is pending before an inferior court or before Magistrates, and comments before the accused are even committed for trial, constitute, as the whole body of authorities show, a grievous contempt of court.

Continuing, the Advocate-General read a decision of the Supreme Court of England in support of his argument that the publication of articles like these while a proceeding was pending constituted contempt of court and said:—That being so, the High Court here has all the common law powers of the Supreme Court of England with regard to matters of contempt.

That I proceeded on the well-known authority of the Privy Council, which indicated that there was no question whatever on the subject, namely, punishment of contempt, power to deal with it, etc. Their Lordships' Court was by the very effect of that decision of the Privy Council in the same position as the Supreme Court with regard to inferior courts in England. It is only necessary for me next to remind your Lordships that going back for one moment to the English Courts, the power of the King's Bench Division to prevent interference with the due course of justice in inferior courts is well established by many authorities in England which it is unnecessary for me to trouble your Lordships with. That principle has been recognised in Indian Courts. It has not come up for assertion or recognition, so far as I am aware, in any reported case in your Lordships court. That is only one aspect of its importance. Another aspect is that this newspaper campaign has been initiated and is continuing from day to day, and it is obviously in the interests of the public and the administration of justice in due course that this should cease. Therefore I say plainly that the Government desire an authoritative ruling from your Lordships' Bench as to the legality or otherwise of the article which I shall place before your Lordships.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOVERNMENT.

The Chief Justice: We will constitute ourselves a Bench for the purpose of dealing with your application of to-day. From what you have stated to us we think you have made out a sufficient case to justify us—on your putting in your petition, your affidavits and all your materials in the course of the day—in giving you leave to serve notice of motion, which will be heard next Wednesday, the 11th instant. Of course, if the other side say that they have not had sufficient time, we shall be prepared to hear any application for a postponement.

The Advocate-General: As your Lordships please.

The Chief Justice: I understand that you are moving on behalf of H. E. the Governor of Bengal-in-Council?

The Advocate-General: I think it would be better to put it that I am appearing for the Crown in the ordnary way. Of course, the instructions are from the Government.

The Chief Justice: The application is by the Government?

The Advocate-General: The foundation of the application is the petition of the Legal Rememberancer of Bengal, who is *ex-officio* the Public Prosecutor of Bengal.

The Chief Justice: The application before us is that of H. E. the Governor of Bengal-in-Council?

The Advocate-General: Yes, if your Lordships do not compriso it under the term of the Crown. The petition is signed by the Legal Remembrancer in accordance with the usual practice of the Court. I think we may take it that the Superintendent and Legal Remembrancer of Affairs in Bengal is usually the applicant, of course, proceeding under instructions. The same newspaper has been the subject of recent proceedings which are on the file of the Court.

The Chief Justice: It is always important to know who the applicant is, because in the case of Surendra Nath Banerjea, in 10-Calcutta, Indian Law Reports, there was an appeal to the Privy Council and the respondents, according to my recollection, were the Judges of the High Court. That was because the Judges initiated the proceedings. If we were to decide in your favour and there was an appeal, it would be necessary to know who are going to be the respondent or respondents, so I think we had better take it that the applicant is His Excellency the Governor of Bengal-in-Council.

The Advocate-General: Of course, on the petition of the Legal Rememberancer of Bengal.

The Chief Justice: He is merely an officer. The application is by H. E. the Governor of Bengal-in-Council. On your putting in the affidavits and your petition, we will give you leave to serve notice of motion for Wednesday the 11th instant. But we think your notice of motion should have a statement of the grounds. I do not mean a detailed statement of the grounds but just a general statement.

The Advocate-General: Certainly.

SPECIAL BENCH TO HEAR THE MOTION.

The Chief Justice: And it must be served personally.

The Advocate-General: Certainly, just as the rule would have to be served.

The Chief Justice: On whom do you propose to serve the notice of motion?

The Advocate-General: On the editor and manager of the newspaper in question, as well as on the printer and publisher. It will be served on Babu Moti Lall Ghose, editor and manager, and Tarit Kanto Biswas, printer and publisher. This newspaper is owned by a Company called the Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd.

The Chief Justice: The service of the motion will be personal?

The Advocate-General: Yes.

The Chief Justice: And your notice of motion will state that you do it by special leave?

The Advocate-General: Yes.

The Chief Justice: You will serve your affidavits and petition along with the service of motion?

The Advocate-General: Yes.

The Chief Justice: The service of motion will call on them to show cause in the ordinary way why they should not be committed?

The Advocate-General: Yes.

The Chief Justice: You must serve it the earliest possible date.

The Advocate-General: There will be no delay. We are anxious to have the matter heard as soon as possible.

The Chief Justice: When will you put in your petition and affidavits?

The Advocate-General: They will certainly be ready by to-day.

The Chief Justice: Try and put in everything to-day in court if possible.

The Advocate-General: Certainly, if it is humanly possible.

The Chief Justice: Your clients serve the notice of motion?

The Advocate-General: Yes..

The Chief Justice: And our order will be drawn up on these materials being put into court. We will make the order now, and it will be issued on these materials being put into court.

The Advocate-General: As your Lordships please.

The Chief Justice: A Special Bench will be constituted to hear the motion next Wednesday.

The Advocate-General: Very well.

SOLDIER CHARGED.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT IN A TOWER OF SILENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, June 9.

A case is at present being hard by Mr. Leatham, Asistant Collector of Poona, in which Private Dennis, lately in the Sherwood Foresters at Deolali but now of the Dorsetshire Regiment, charged four men named Shankar Rama, Krishna, Baloo and Sonu with wrongful confinement and rioting.

The four accused, on the other hand, make a counter charge against Dennis of trespass into the precincts of the Tower of Silence and with an indecent assault on a woman named Baji.

According to Dennis' statement, he went on the 15th May last to the Towers of Silence, at Wanowri, and was standing outside reading the notice on the wall when the accused came out and assaulted him. They then dragged him into the compound, tied his hand and feet and kept him prisoner till Sergt. Williams released him.

The workmen assert that Dennis entered the compound of the Towers of Silence and made an indecent proposal to one of the women and attempted to stop her. When she called out for help, the four men went to her assistance and a fight ensued in which Dennis was with difficulty overcome.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF CAWNPORE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, June 9.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board are now considering a scheme for the extension of electric light in the city. It is proposed to put up 800 additional lights, the capital outlay for putting up the same amounting to Rs. 50,000 to be borne by the Indian Electric Supply and Traction Company. The Municipal Board in return will remit the track rent for tramway lines owned by the Company for a number of years. The Mall is now beautifully lit with 50 candle power lamps at close instances.

ENGINEERING CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 10.

An Engineering Conference will be held at Simla beginning from 1st September. The Conference will discuss irrigation and other engineering problems in India. All the Provincial Governments have been invited to send their representatives. Mr. Russel, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, will preside.

BUDDHA RELICS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, June 9.

The Trustees of the Buddha Relics Fund, Mandalay, have collected so far over Rs. 20,000 towards the erection of a Pagoda on Mandalay hill to enshrine the Buddha relics found in Peshawar in 1909.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY AND VERNACULARS.

A PROFESSOR'S OPINION.

A propos of the action of the Madras University in the matter of the study of the vernaculars, we extract the following from an interesting article by the Rev. E. Monteith Macphail in the "Christian College Magazine":—

The question arises—granting that under present conditions the study of the vernaculars should be compulsory on all Indian students what amount or what kind of knowledge should the University demand? It is round this question that the present controversy is being waged. The two parties to the controversy are in the main at one as to the value of an effective knowledge of the vernacular, though apparently some are inclined to regard a knowledge of Sanskrit as an adequate substitute. The dispute is as to the amount and character of the study of the vernaculars which the University should make compulsory and as to the value of the methods of teaching by which the study has hitherto been conducted.

Before proceeding to discuss these questions it is desirable to know exactly the present condition of affairs and how it has come about.

[Mr. Macphail here gives the history of the position of the vernaculars in the University of Madras.]

We may mark four noteworthy facts that emerge from this somewhat lengthy sketch of the history of the subject. First we see that before 1902 Madras was the only Indian University in which vernacular was an optional subject. Secondly, at no time during the last quarter of a century have the vernacular languages been a compulsory subject of study in the Madras University except for the short period referred to, when, in consequence of the action of Government, vernacular composition was made compulsory. Next we have seen that it was in the interest of Sanskrit that vernaculars ceased to be a compulsory subject in the University curriculum. And lastly we may note that among all the proposals dealing with second languages laid before the Senate, there has never been a proposal put before the Senate during the last ten years to make vernacular a compulsory subject.

EVILS OF OLD SYSTEM.

It is unnecessary to say much more about the evils of the old system. Until this controversy arose its unsatisfactoriness was admitted on all hands. The ordinary graduate though he had passed the University test was not expected to have any real knowledge of his vernacular, still less to be able to teach it. There were, of course, exceptions, but those who took their vernacular studies seriously were comparatively few in number. It would be unfair to blame the Pundits for all this. Many of them were very learned men, but their methods of teaching were not adapted for the teaching of languages to boys and under-graduates especially in large classes. And here I should like to point out that in education, as in man's other departments of life, it is a great mistake to fancy that the oppositions we find in India to-day are due as a rule to the opposition of East and West. They are due rather to the oppceition between the new and the old, which has often been as great in the West as it is here. "Punditry" has, no doubt, its specifically Indian characteristics, but in its essentials it was characteristic of a great deal of the teaching in the West at no very distant date, and it has not altogether disappeared even yet. It is to my mind a mistake on the one hand to speak of the Pundits as if they were or had been altogether useless or, on the other hand, to regard it as patriotic to try to perpetuate antiquated methods of teaching which are being discarded all the world over in the light of advancing knowledge and improved methods of education.

COMPULSORY STUDY.

While deprecating any return to the compulsory study of the vernaculars on the old lines, we may fairly enough ask whether the University might not do more than it does at present for the encouragment of the study of these languages. It has been suggested, for example, that vernacular composition should be made a compulsory subject for the B. A. course. In reply to that proposal I would say that at that stage further compulsory study is extremely undesirable and ought to be unnecessary. A student who has passed the Intermediate test ought to possess a good working knowledge of his mother tongue. Further, any such addition to the work of the students could be made only by recasting the whole of the B. A. course. It seems to me, however, that changes might be introduced along other lines which would have the desired effect. First of all, the University might make the study of the vernaculars compulsory on all Indian undergraduats by making vernacular composition once more compulsory and taking away the option of translation from a foreign or classical language. As this, however, would have the result that it previously had, of checking the study of Sanskrit it would be well for the University at the same time to adopt the recommendation of the last Committee and alter the Sanskrit course so that a student might begin the study of that langauge when he entered the University. In Europe, Sanskrit and other Oriental languages are usually University and not school subjects, and students in Europe usually enter the University at a later age than is customary here. Coming to the subject with maturer minds and taught by right methods such students will learn as much in one year at College as they would have learnt in two or three years at school. Under the old regime hundreds of the ablest graduates practically never studied the vernacular at all. In 1911 out of 810 who passed the Second Language Branch of the B.A. degree examination, 329 or over 40 per cent. passed in Sanskrit. Probably all the vernacular that any of these had studied during the previous eight years was the amount required to enable him to scrape through the paper of translation into English in the Matriculation examination.

If this change were made it might be possible to make another change which render the entrance to Group VI of the B.A. course easier. It has been suggested to me that if the Regulation were altered which requires that a candidate who enters Group VI must have taken up two languages in Group III of the Intermediate course, more students might find their way into Group VI. The experiment is perhaps worth trying. A student who enters the University with a good knowledge of the vernacular which he increases during his stay in the Intermediate classes, and who takes up Sanskrit as one of his subjects might find it possible to enter Group VI. The converse case is more difficult, but it might be found possible to arrange for a suitable two years' course in Sanskrit in the B.A. classes, which a student who has studied a vernacular in the Intermediate course might take.

COUNSEL OF DESPAIR.

It seems to me that it is along lines such as these that changes might be made. Any proposal, however, to return to the old condition of affairs appears to be a counsel of despair evoked by the desire to do something to answer the mistaken cry that the University is hostile to the study of the vernaculars. The vernaculars are in no danger of extinction even if any one ever dreamt of such a thing. The real danger is the continuance of the old system which led educated men to despise the cultivation and use of their vernacular. The substitution of the class teacher for the Pundit as the instructor in the mother-tongue in schools and the laying of stress on the cultivation of a good modern prose style by our undergraduates would, in my opinion, be the best means for the revival of the vernaculars and the development of a true Indian culture.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

DEDUCTION OF RENT FOR LACK OF WATER.

In the suit of Hadjee Noor Mahomed Jackeriah and others, trustees of an old Kutch charitable fund v. Mrs. Kinsman which was heard by Mr. Dobbin, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, the question was raised whether a tenant can deduct from the rent money spent in obtaining a supply of water, when the taps in the house do not run, says the "Statesman." This was a suit by the landlords for the balance of rent due for the month of April last from the defendant, who leased from them the first flat, consisting of eight rooms, in No. 6, Hospital Street, a new building recently erected near the old Chandney Hospital. There was a registered lease for one year from November, 1912, at a monthly rent of Rs. 160. Mrs. Kinsman, the lessee, paid Rs. 140, deducting Rs. 20 because no water could be received in her flat through the taps during March and April, and it had cost her Rs. 10 per month to get the water up.

Messrs. S. A. Gomes and Pereira, pleaders appeared for the plaintiff, and the lady conducted her defence in person.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff landlords that they were not responsible for the shortage of water, about which there had been complaints from all parts of Calcutta against the Municipality, and the proper course for the tenant to take was to write to the Corporation and look to them for redress in the matter. The statement that she had paid Rs. 10 a month to get up a sufficiency of water was also challenged.

Some amusement was caused in court by the way in which the defendant continually contradicted every statement or plea put forward by the plaintiffs and the persistent manner in which she pressed her point that her claim to be able to make the deduction in question was based on the wording of the lease in which it was provided that the landlord should pay all rates and taxes and outgoings that are usually paid by tenants. Her contention was that the word "outgoings" in the above clause covered the sums she had paid to ensure a proper water supply. She urged that she had nothing to do with the Municipality, and her dealings were with her landlord alone, and he was liable under the lease to pay for what she had to expend in consequence of the defective or inadequate supply of water. She paid a high rent and she should not be troubled with having to write letters to the Municipality or any other person or body.

When the learned judge held that there was nothing in the lease which would help the defendant, she showed much excitement and said that she could not understand how in the face of her lease, such a decree could be passed.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 10.

An International Medical Congress will be held in London during August and the Government of India have been invited to send representatives.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday after the long summer vacation. Two courts were formed on the Appellate side and two on the Original side, Mr. Justice Heaton having proceeded on privilege leave. In the first division Court, the Chief Justice sat with Mr. Justice Beaman while in the second court sat Mr. Justice Batchelor with Mr. Justice Shah. The original side courts were presided over by Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar and Mr. Justice Macleod respectively.

In the first court the Judges were occupied the whole day in hearing an appeal from the District Court of Ahmedabad by the trustees of the debenture-holders in the matter of the Nadiad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Ltd., in liquidation, while other appellate work was disposed of in the second division court. Mr. Justice Davar took up chamber work first and then heard a part heard suit on his board while Mr. Justice Macleod first admitted a new barrister, Mr. Akhrur A. Engineer and then took up part-heard suits.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar).

CHIMINRAM *v.* HAJI AHMED.

This was a commercial cause which had come for hearing before the High Court closed for the Summer vacation, before His Lordship.

The facts of the case are as follows: The plaintiffs are merchants and commission agents, doing business in Bombay. On the 9th March, 1912, the plaintiffs entered into a contract with the defendant for the purchase of 40 bars of silver of Chiter Vada at the rate of Rs. 77-12-0 per 100 tolas. This contract was subject to the rules of the Punchayet Shroff Association. According to the rules, of this Association and the usage of the market, in all forward contracts for the sale and purchase of silver, a delivery order should be given on or before Vad 6th, delivery should be given and taken on or before Vad 7th of the month for which the contract was made. The defendant was bound to give the delivery order on or before Vad 6th (i.e. 8th April. 1912), under the above rules. The defendant failed to do so, even up to Vad 7th (9th April, 1912)) when the plaintiff sent the price of silver and asked for the 40 bars of silver. After giving notice to the defendant, the plaintiffs purchased in open market on the 10th April 40 bars of silver at the rate of Rs. 82-9-0. After the purchase and on the 13th of April, the defendant sent the delivery order for 40 bars of silver to the plaintiff. The plaintiffs returned the delivery order to the defendant. By reason of this breach of contract, it was alleged, the platintiffs suffered damages to the extent of Rs. 5,390. The plaintiffs repeatedly demanded this sum from the defendant. The plaintiffs also suggested that this matter should be referred to arbitration. Nothing being done by the defendant the plaintiff claimed from the defendant Rs. 5,390, with interest.

The defendant said that the plaintiffs were speculators in silver. The contract who entered into by his (defendant's) broker. The defendant denied that the contract was subject to the rules of the Association. He was not aware of any such Association and hence the rules of this Association could not regulate any forward contracts. According to the usage of the market, the delivery order should be given on or before Amas (i.e. the last day of the month), for which the contract was made. The defendant denied that any notice was sent by the plaintiffs or that the plaintiffs purchased silver in open market. The defendant denied that he was guilty of any breach of contract or that the plaintiffs had suffered any damage in consequence of such breach.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. J. D. Davar and C. H. Setalwad appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Davar. It was finished to-day and another witness for the plaintiff was put in the witness-box, whose examination-in chief was not finished when the court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Captain and Vaidya. Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

CONTRACT OR WAGERING.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

CHHOGMAL BALKISONDAS *v.* JAINARAYAN KANAIYALAL.

The facts of this important commercial case have already been reported.

On its being called on yesterday Mr. Kanga for the plaintiffs continued his final reply. Counsel said there remained only two questions to be considered, namely, first the question of the authority of Mangalchand, and, secondly, the question whether these transactions were wagering. Nothing was said about the other issues in the final address for the defendants. His case as to the question of authority was that Mangaldas had actual or apparent authority to enter into forward transactions. On the merits of Mangalchand and Kanaiyalal the Court would not believe that the authority was given merely to do ready business. The defence produced books to show that these transactions in dispute were bad there. But those books could not be relied on. The writer of the book was not produced. The books seemed to be made up. Mangalchand was not asked one word about these books. Jawala Dutt who examined the books was an entire stranger. As to the apparent authority of Mangalchand, if an agent was clothed with an apparent authority and in spite of secret restrictions, exceeded that authority, the innocent third party was not to suffer. The principal became responsible. The character of business in cotton, seed and silver was such that forward transactions were incidental to it. The conduct of Kanaiyalal in allowing Mangalchand to write letters about the business, to draw cheques, etc., showed that he held the latter out as the ostensible manager to carry out not only ready but also forward transactions. It in doing the business, Mangalchand sent orders to the plaintiffs as "Pakka adatyas" the latter were entitled to assume that Mangalchand had authority to transact forward transactions. The last witness, Dayabhai Kallianji, said that his master Tullockchand had dealings in rapeseed and linseed with the defendant firm and sent accounts to them after Mangalchand was dismissed. This would show that though the defendants had forward transactions with Tullockchand, no dispute was raised. The evidence taken on commission on the point of authority proved nothing.

QUESTION OF INTENTION.

As to the question of wager, the appeal court had in B. R. Bomonji's case decided that the defence of wager was open to the defendant even against "Pakka Adatyas." It was a question of intention and surrounding circumstances. The court ought in this case to presume, from the fact that there were genuine transactions with other constituents, that there was no intention to wager on the part of the plaintiffs. A further element which disclosed the intention of the "Pakka Adatya" was the fact that he incurred liability to a third party instead of putting the transaction on the market himself. His passing on the order would show that he had no intention to gamble with the constituent. And, in order to make a transaction wagering, it must be shown that there was a common intention to wager. Another circumstance to be considered was that the plaintiffs were bona-fido merchants carrying on large business in several commodities. Besides no margin money was demanded from the plaintiffs which showed that the honesty of their firm was not called in question. Mangalchand had other constituents against whom he himself had filed suits. If his dealings with them were speculative, he would not have filed suits against them. Mr. Kanga then read the correspondence saying that the construction to be put on the letters was that the rapeseed transactions were "ready" transactions. None of the factors that were found in Bomonji's case as destroying the presumption to be raised in favour of the "Pakka Adatya" existed in this case.

Mr. Kanga having closed his address, Mr. Moos, who appeared for the defendant, replying on the authority cited, said that section 237 of the Indian Contract Act had no application to the present case. No evidence was produced to show that they had knowledge that Mangalchand was speculating.

His Lordship intimated that he would give a written judgment.

£300 FUR COAT.

LADY PASSENGER'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

His Lordship had before him a very interesting suit regarding the loss of a valuable fur coat said to be worth Rs. 4,500, beloging to Miss Helen Eeveline Bywater.

In her laint field on the 11th March 1913, Miss Bywater, stated that she was a passenger by the troopship Dongola, which arrived at Bombay in March last. Captain Beatty, her brother-in-law, had arranged with Messrs Grindlay Groom and Co. to clear her luggage. On arrival of the steamer she handed over to a clerk of the firm a list of her luggage and other belongings. In the course of the day her boxes were delivered at the Taj Mahal Hotel, but a fur coat, which was mentioned in the list, was missing.

In her plaint Miss Bywater stated that Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. had orally and in course of correspondence admitted their liability for the loss of the said, coat but had failed to pay her the amount claimed. The coat, she stated, was lined with fur of an exceptional quality, and was in excellent condition. Such coats were worth £250 to £300.

From the correspondence it appeared that Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. had instituted careful inquiries not only in Bombay, but that their agents at London had placed special detectives to watch the crew on their return home but had failed to trace the coat.

Mr. Justice Davar, on the 18th March 1913, ordered Miss Bywater to deposit Rs. 400 as security to meet the cost of the defendants.

Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants, and roduced a certificate from the Prothonotary to the effect that Miss Bywater had failed to deposit Rs. 400 within six weeks as required by the notice and moved that the suit be dismissed with costs.

The Court accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

THE CAUSE LIST.

For Tuesday, the 10th June.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

319-13.—Patell & Ez., Pirazi Maluji v. Edulji Cowasji Patell.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

293-13—Kanga & Savami, Talsiram Ramsurup a firm v. Seodayal Tirkharam & ors.

711-11.—Shamrao M. & H., Bai Bachubai Nowroji Batliwalla v. Aga Esmail Kazaram.

832-12.—Payne & Co., Muja Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotam v. Noor Mahomed Saleh Mahomed Joosyb.

838-12.—Daph, F. & D., The Indian Specie Bank v. A. E. Gramapulo & anr.

1277-12.—Mulji Kh. & Th., Motilal Rangildas, a firm v. Bai Mangli alias Gulab widow, Motichand & D.

1317-12.—Matu, J. & M., Gulamussein Bundeolly Somji v. Mahomed Saleh Kessam & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

28-12.—Malvi, H. M. & R., Messrs. Narsingdas Jadhraj v. Bohuram Rodhumal & ors.

64-13.—Sunderdas & Co., Rohumal Bros., a firm, v. N. D. Chandiaram & Co., a firm, Payne & Co.

67-13.—Matubhai J. & M., Dharamsey Jetha, a firm, v. Ranchoddass Jivraj & anr.

157-13.—Patell & Ez., Meghji Vallabhdas v. Maharaj Sri Gopal Lalji & ors., D. J. Mantri.

201-13.—In person, Prithraj Pavnaji & Co., v. Madhowrao Kashinath & anr.

202-13.—Matubhai, J. & M., Alli Mahomedbhoy Fazal v. Karmali Rahimtulla Dhamji & ors.

224-13.—Ad. H. D. & Co., Meghji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm, v. Messrs. Chandanmal Narandas, a firm, Wilelut & P.

228-13.—Bhimji & Co., Gopaldas Nagardas v. Seth Shimabhai Haribhai, Edg. G. W. & Co.

290-13.—Captain & V., Manbai widow v. Memon Joosub Haji Bawa, Ard, H. D. & Co.

294-13.—Kanga & S., Tulsiram Ramsarup a firm v. Nathuram Jesiram & ors.

296-13.—Kanga & S., Tulsiram Ramsarup a Janalprasad Hazarimbane & anr.

407-13.—Mulji Kh. & Th., Bhunaji Motji & Co. a firm v. Abaji Opaji & anr.

424-13.—Mahdooji K & Ch., Messrs. Manec K. D. Engineer v. Keshonlal Motilal & Bros.

438-13.—Surapual & Co., Dharmaji Meghji J. & Co., a firm v. Sutar Noorji Bharji & anr.

449-13.—Captain & V., Ebrahim Jaheb Ali Saheb & Co., v. N. C. Pramanick & Sousa a firm.

458-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Aldridge Saleman Haji & Co., v. Rahimtulla Haji, Vachha & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

404-13.—Madhowji K. & Ch., Mandanlal Umedrani v. Trimbukhlal Umedran & ors.

440-13.—Meneza M. & M. Mahomedally Ganagji v. Karmalibhoy Haji.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

69-13.—Payne & Co., R. D. Sethna & anr. Mushrilal Lakhmuchand & ors.

146-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co. Mariambai widow & anr. v. The Century Spg. & Wvg., Co., Ltd.

149-13.—Motubhai, J. & M. Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff v. Narayen Kachmath & ors.

151-13.—Matubhai, J. & M. Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff v. Narayen Kachmath & ors.

333-13.—In person Ghelabhai Shevji v. Goolam Hoosein Ladhabhai & anr.

361-13.—Smetham B. & Co., Rahimbhoy Moloo v. Hiraji Kalloo & ors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1251-12.—Captain and V. Chimanram Motiram a firm Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansur Motichand and D. Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

102-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Tribhuwandas Narottamdas Malvi v. Abdulally Hakimji Pakhdiwala & anr. Surajmal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

114-13.—Payne and Co., Abdulla Haji Mowji & Co., a firm v. Sha Vanmalli Jetha, Jamsetji R. & D.

605-12.—Crawford B. & Co., The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay and anr. v. Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Kt. & ors. v. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

1005-12.—D. J. Mantri, Damodhar Kanoo Thakur & anr. The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Craigie B. & C. Ld., Vachha & Co.

779-09.—Diksit & P. N. C. Pramanic Messrs. Price Wills Ruyes, a firm Little and Co., For postponement.

550-11.—Matubhai J. & M. Chimanlal Karamchand, v. Popat Amarchand a firm & anr. Shamrao M. & H. Manchershaw & N. In person.

766-12.—Vatcha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C.

1245-12.—Mulji K. & Th., Nana Yessoo Padval, v. Sitabai widow and anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12.—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & ors.

1319-12.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Payne & Co., Ltd.

43-13.—Edgelow G. W. & C. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Payne & Co., Ltd.

309-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanyalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03.—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12.—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12.—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Vakil Coverji Raje Shirke Daph. F. & D.

594-12.—Sabnis and G. Bai Sitabai widow v. Govindrao Madhavrao Dukle & ors.

666-11.—Jamsetji R. & D. Sada Panna & Co. a firm v Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. for trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-3-13.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

168-13.—Captain Vaidya Matabai widow v. Canji Manji Shroff D. & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1272-12.—Bhaishanker K. & G. Sunderji Damodhar & anr. v. Bai Dahi widow & ors. Pestonji K. R. & Co. Part heard. Sunderdas & Co. 30-1-13. Bhaishanker K. & G.

338-12.—Ardashir H. D. & Co. Thackersey Tejie & ors. v Lakhamsey Napu & ors. Malvi H. M. and R. Part heard. 30-1-13.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS. REPORT.

768-11.—Payne and Co., Haji Jamal Haji v. Ebrahim Haji Oomar Haji Ali, Mahomed Malvi H. M. & R.

29-10.—Shroff D. & D. Khimji Morji Hunsraj v. Jamshedji Furdunji Karkaria Surajmal & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

290-11.—Edgelow G. W. & C. The Gujrat Ginning & Mills Ltd., & anr., v. R. D. Sethna Payne & Co.

577-11.—Daphtary F. & D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd., v. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Jehangir M. & S.

784-12.—Smetham B. & Co. Beramji Bomanji v. Maneckshaw Manchershaw Dubash Forbes & Co.

578-09.—Nanu H. & Co., Ibrahim Abdulally Meechhalla and ors. v. C. Chhaganlal & Co. a firm & ors. Madhowji K. & C. Manchershaw & N.

533-12.—Tyabjee D. & Co., Jatram Kedarnath a firm v. Gajjimal Chiranjilal Motichand & D. for postponement.

455-11.—Mulla & M. Adamji Amarbhoy v. Abdeally Lookinanji Payne & Co., for postponement.

4-12.—Manecklal & T. Hiralal Harjiwan & ors. v. Purshottam Pitamber & ors. Raghavaya B. & N.

970-11.—Raghavaya B. & N. Radhabai widow & anr. v. Walibai widow Manecklal & T. Dastur & Co.

834-12.—Payne & Co., Bhowanidas Veramal & Co. a firm v. Hakimji Taj & anr. Jehangir & S.

891-12.—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed v. Khalizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

1030-12.—Motichand & D. Messrs. Chunilal Motichand v. Jijibhai Bhagwan & anr. Purmanand & Co.

685-12.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Dinbay widow & ors. v. R. D. Sethna & ors. Pestonji R. K. & Co. F. P. Pavri. Edgelow G. W. & Co.

688-09.—Payne & Co., Hormasji Nassurvanji Vakil & anr. v. Abdul Rahim Ayub & ors. Payne & Co. Pestonji R. K. & Co.

342-12.—Mulla & M. Framji Hormasji Pavri v. Shapurji Pirojshaw Soonawalla. Jamsetji R. & D.

1278-12.—Payne & Co., Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer v. Mahomed Jaffer Ramjanulli & ors. Little & Co.

822-11.—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd. v. Gordhandas Khatau Edgelow G. W. & Co. Craigie B. & C.

25-13.—Madhowji K. & C. Goculdas Karsondas v. Valivahu widow Unwalla P. & P.

738-12.—Payne & Co., Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam v. Kapurchan Mohunji Little & Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM. S. N. P. P. N. 24208.

4-13.—In Person, Vichardas Guru Jugonnathdas v. Hakabhai Meghji.

6-13.—In Person, Ahmed Haji Mahomed Khanyse v. Haji Joosaf Haji Mahomed Khamisa & anr.

7-13.—In Person, Kailes Mundkoo Riondoe v. Tekoo Rampal.

8-13.—In Person, Sheriar Rustom Iram v. Irani Boman Merwan Todiwalla, Mullah & M.

262-13.7-13.—In person, Omboshbu widow & anr. v. Bai Jivanai widow & ors. Pest R. & K.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Bai Divali and six others with gambling. The first accused was further charged with keeping a common gaming-house.

Mr. S. R. Davar, Bar.-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader defended the accused.

In consequence of certain information received, the evidence showed the police raided the house of the first accused at Null Bazaar about five weeks ago and arrested the accused while they were gambling.

The defence was that the warrant was bad.

His Worship held that there was nothing objectionable in the warrant and he convicted all the accused. He fined the first accused Rs. 75 and the rest Rs. 35 each.

One-fourth of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the informant.

MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon Inspector Canty receive information that a dead body of a Hindu boy aged about ten years was lying in a gunny bag in a public latrine at Clark Road. He at once repaired to the scene and had the body removed to the morgue.

He started enquiries immediately and was able to ascertain that the deceased who was named Nagin was the son of a hay merchant, named Narayan, residing at De Lisle Road. On Saturday last, the deceased was sent by his father to go to the stable to see the carts of hay unloaded. He was since unheard of. At the time he was wearing ornaments valued at Rs. 150.

Police enquiries are in progress.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of the deceased yesterday evening at the morgue.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Arthur Bhagwan, gave evidence as to the deceased's disappearance and stated that at the time the deceased was wearing two gold armlets, one gold bracelet, three gold ear-rings with five pearls and a silver band round his waist. The police showed him the body. The ornaments had disappeared. When he saw the body, two sacks were lying near it. The boy's two hands were tied with a rope and his legs were tied and drawn to his chest. The cloth and rope produced there were tied round his neck. The body was very decomposed. He suspected foul play.

The Police Surgeon, Dr. Arthur Powell, stated he had examined the body, which was too decomposed to enable him to say what was the cause of death. There were no bones broken, or signs of knife wounds or drowning. The body was probably at least two days dead.

The jury returned a verdict that the dead body of Nagindass was found in a sack but under what circumstances the deceased came by his death there was no evidence to show.

COWARDLY ASSAULT

EUROPEAN FINED RS. 30.

MAGISTRATE'S ADVICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Kamza Nazar Mahomed Fatehally, a merchant doing export and import business, charged Mr. W. Evans, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Duxbury and Company, with assault.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; the accused was undefended.

The facts have been fully reported in the "Chronicle."

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said: In this case, the accused is charged with assaulting the complainant. The facts of the case are practically undisputed. The complainant is a respectable gentleman doing business as an export and import merchant. On the 29th ultimo, he had some business with the Japan Cotton Spinning Association in York Buildings, Hornby Road. The complainant was the first to enter the lift in order to get to the Association's office. A European gentleman was the next to enter the lift and the accused was the third. The lift could carry only two passengers at a time. The liftman, Mahadu, requested the accused to wait for the next trip, as only two passengers at a time were allowed. The accused insisted upon remaining and asked the liftman to request the complainant to leave the lift. The liftman, however, did not ask the complainant to do so. Thereupon the accused himself demanded of the complainant to leave the lift. The complainant declined to do so. Thereupon the accused hit him on the head and used force to turn him out. As he did not succeed in pushing the complainant out of the lift, he slapped him a second time and also threw his cap off. He then told the complainant to go for his cap. The complainant, however, did not do so. Eventually the accused left the lift, and went up by the staircase. The accused is employed as an assistant in the firm of Duxbury and Co., whose offices are situated on the second floor of the same building. The complainant got out on the same floor, followed the accused to his office and asked him for his name. The accused then asked his peon to turn him out and declined to give his name. The complainant was compelled to seek the assistance of Inspector Chapman to obtain the name of the accused.

"MOST UNPROVOKED. ASSAULT.

The accused pleads not guilty. He admits that he slapped the complainant but says that he slapped him one only. He also admits having thrown the complainant's cap off. The evidence of the complainant, corroborated by the evidence of the liftman, Mahadu, proved clearly that the accused slapped the complainant twice. I, therefore, do not believe he is telling the whole truth when he says he slapped the complainant once only. The assault was the most unprovoked conceivable. It was also cowardly as the accused is a big burly man, whereas the complainant is a man of poor physique. The only thing that the accused urges in the defence of his conduct is that the lift is primarily intended for the tenants of the building, but on being questioned by the Court he replied that there was no such rule. He further states that "natives as a rule have the decency to give precedence to Europeans" and he adds that "natives should in all cases and at all times give precedence to Europeans." The assault is the result of the resentment he feels that the "native" in question did not give him precedence. The accused does not appear to realise that his demand and resentment only aggravate the offence. He expresses no regret and I perceive no signs of repentance. On the contrary, there is defiance in his gait. The facts proved establish the offence of assault.

WORDS OF ADVICE.

His Worship convicted the accused and proceeded to pass the sentence. In doing so, he addressed the accused and said:—Mr. Evans, it is my most painful duty to pass the following remarks. I regret to find that your conduct is not at all the conduct becoming an English gentleman. Conduct such as yours is fortunately very rare and exceptional in this city where the relations between Europeans and Indians are of the most cordial and friendly character. You are no doubt aware that such conduct generates ill-feeling among the people of this country, gives much trouble to Government and furnishes a handle to political agitators to make capital out of such incidents. As a member of the ruling race it behoves you to set a better example. You say that the "natives" as a rule have to give precedence to the Europeans; if that were so, one would expect you to reciprocate that courtesy on the part of the Indians, but instead of showing such courtesy, you give slaps. I am sure in your calmer moments you will repent of your conduct and in future you will behave as a thorough English gentleman. I convict you and sentence you to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga has contributed Rs. 75,000 to the Mozafferpur Water-works Scheme.

Colonel Dick, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, is proceeding to Chitral to inspect the Chitral Scouts.

Sir James and Lady Roberts and Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson dined at Viceregal Lodge on Friday night.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore is expected to return to India on the 25th October by the P. and O. Egypt.

By arrangement with the Greek Government it has been decided to hold some international Olympic Games in Athens in the spring of 1914.

Witham, the quaint Essex town, is a thousand years old this year, and is about to keep its birthday with a celebration.

The composition of the Commitee to deal with Indian weights and measure is now being settled by the Government of India.

News, which reaches through Darjeeling, shows that there is still considerable uneasiness at Lhassa as to the possible advance of Chinese force from Chiamdo.

The Hindustani domestic servants of Hyderabad (Sind) have resolved that as soon as compulsory vaccination is introduced here they will go back to their country.

We regret to report the sudden death at Simla of Mr. Macdonald, Inspector of Branches of the Alliance Bank of Simla, on Saturday. The funeral took place the same evening.

The Old Cliftonian dinner at Simla on the 27th instant will be presided over by Sir Stephen Finney, Member of the Railway Board, who will then practically take his farewell of India after nearly 39 years' service.

Cholera has broken out in the bazaars of Agra, and is of a specially virulent type in Loha Mandi where many deaths have occurred rapidly after the attack. All precautions are being taken by local authorities.

The students of the Islamia Collegiate School, Peshawar, have sent a message to the Viceroy, thanking His Excellency for the honour conferred on Sir George Roos-Keppel on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday.

The line between Kelod and Lodhikera, on Ttwari-Sansar section, Bengal Nagpur Railway, has been breached and through communications interrupted. Booking beyond Lodhikera is suspended. It is expected that through communication will be restored by the 9th instant.

Mr. J. F. Valladares, formerly lecturer of the Madras Veterinary College, who recently returned from England after undergoing a post graduate course in Bacteriology, has been appointed Deputy Superintendent in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Mr. Dharamsing Tahilsing, proprietor of the "Musafir," the "Kairs Khas" and the "Zamindar Gazette," has been convicted by the City Magistrate of Hyderabad and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 51 on a charge of publishing obscene advertisements, and further a fine of Rs. 5 under the Post Office Act for posting the said advertisements.

The Saharunpur section, of the North Western Railway, is being steadily proceeded with and at the same time, some of the station yards are being remodelled. About 55 lakhs will be spent on these works and another ten lakhs will be devoted to the renewing of lattice and plate girders on bridges that are not considered strong enough.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam left for Simla on Tuesday evening after attending the marriage of Mr. Ahmed Sharfuddin, son of Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, which took place on June 1st, with the daughter of Mr. Majjed Meah of Patna. The guests included Mr. Justice Imam, the Maharaja Kumar of Tekari and Nawabs of Lucknow.

On Saturday last two ladies in Simla reported to the Inspector of Police that a suspicious looking package had been found on the road, known as the Lover's Walk below the Grand Hotel. The police proceeded to the spot and the package was placed immediately in a bucket of water. An examination showed that it contained a substance believed to be gunpowder and that it was probably a firework of some sort. A chemical analysis of its contents is being made.

Arrangements are being put in hand for a "Kheddah" drive in the Kakankote elephant jungles, during his Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Mysore in November. The camp will be pitched at Karapur on the site used during the visit of King George when he was Prince of Wales. The camp will be lit by electricity and the drive is expected to take place on the 5th November. The Viceroy, it is understood, will not visit Bangalore but merely pass through to Mysore, where he will stay four days, and for eight days at the Shikar Camp.

Arrangements are being made for a *Kheddah* drive in the Kakankote elephant jungles during the Viceroy's visit to Mysore in November, writes a Bangalore correspondent. The camp will be pitched at Karapur on the site used durnig King George's visit as Prince of Wales. The camp will be lit by electricity and the drive is expected to take place on November 5th. The Viceroy, it is understood, will not be visiting Bangalore, but merely passing through to Mysore, where he will stay four days and for eight days at the Shikar Camp. The Forest Department has charge of these arrangements.

EUROPEAN NURSING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Killick Buildings, the Hon. Mr. P. Chrystal presiding.

The report among other things stated that the number of nurses on the hospital staff during the period averaged 48. During the year 34 probationers had been enrolled and of these 17 were still in the service of the Association. The committee appended a report on the nursing in the wards from Lieut.-Col. Collie, the physician in charge of the hospital, and expressed their satisfaction at the efficiency of the work done by the hospital and the private nursing staff during the period under report. The committee also recorded their appreciation of the services rendered by Miss Mill, the Lady Superintendent, and Miss Walters, her assistant, to whose energy and zeal in the welfare and progress of the institution, the efficient nursing of the hospital was mainly due. The health of the nursing staff had been good. Before concluding the report, the committee recorded with regret the resignation of Mr. Leslie Blunt as honorary secretary and treasurer of the association and expressed their gratitude to him for the very valuable services rendered to the association. The committee also thanked other officers in charge of the hospital.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the report and the audited accounts pointed to a steady record of progress and efficiency. The affairs of the association under review were thoroughly satisfactory. The nursing staff had been well maintained up to the average of former years.

The chairman then referred to the approaching retirement of Col. Collie, who, as physician in charge of the St. George's Hospital, had been an ex-officio member of the committee for the last five years and said during the whole of this period he had placed his high administrative abilities at the service of the association and he had neither spared his time, thought or trouble in promoting its welfare and that of the nurses with whom he had been associated. Through his intimate knowledge of the work of the nurses in the hospital his presence on the committee had been of great value, as had also the advice which he had so ungrudgingly given in all matters connected with the internal management of the nursing staff. On his retirement the committee would lose an ardent and able colleague in whose wisdom they could place the greatest confidence and on whose assistance they could always rely.

The proposition having been seconded, Lieut.-Col Collie said that he had been connected with the Hospital since 1884. St. George's Hospital had been a nursery in India and it was the first hospital in this country and its Nursing Association was a well equipped and upto date institution. It began with a very small beginning and though started with a small staff of only three or four sisters it had risen under the auspices of this association to one of the finest training school for nurses in India. It was now able to supply a large number of nurses. They were sending nurses to different parts of the country up to Afghanistan, Sind, and even Persia. The development of nursing movement in India was due to the exertion of Mr. Forrest, head of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, and the movement spread in Madras. One point Lt. Collie wished to allude to was that if possible they should try and get over the possibility which prevented the nurses trained in India from being requisitioned in the way they ought to be. He could not find out the reason, but if anything they were better suited. They understood the needs of India, they were conversant with the language of the native servants and could deal with them better.

With regard to Miss Mill, Col. Collie said that the Committee must congratulate themselves upon having been able to have in her a wonderful lady at the head of the Institution who could train and manage 60 to 70 young ladies.

Col. Collie, in conclusion, thanked the Committee for accepting, and favourably entertaining all proposals and suggestions made by him. He particularly thanked the Hon. Mr. Chrystal for the kind reference made about him.

The proposition was then carried.

A committee was then appointed and the meeting dispersed after appointing an auditor for the current year.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A STEAMER.

At the Morgue, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held on inquest yesterday touching the death of a Hindu coolie, name unknown.

The evidence shows that while going down a rope ladder on board the S. S. Royal Prince, the deceased slipped and fell into the sea and was drowned.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality has not adopted the propsal of the Garden Committee recommending the Victoria Museum to be located in the Government Gardens. The Managing Committee is of opinion that the Burns Garden will provide the most suitable site for the museum.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

MEETING OF THE W. I. F. A.

LEAGUE FIXTURES,

There was a very well—attended Council Meeting of the Western India Football Association at Green's Restaurant yesterday evening. Col. Marshall of the Sherwood Foresters was in the chair, other vice-Presidents present being Lt.-Col. Vincent, R.G.A., and Mr. F. R. Hogan. With one exception, every team enteredo in the Harwood League was represented, Mr. Sherbrooke for the two Sherwood Foresters' teams, Mr. Heaton Ellis for the R.G.A., Mr. Moir for the Bombay Gymkhana, Mr. Templeton for the Bombay Athletic, Mr. Harwood for the Commercial Gymkhana, Mr. Hyde for the Hornets, Mr. Fenner for the All Blacks, Mr. Doctor for the Y. M. C. A. and Col. Street for the Grant Medical, the G. I. P. Ry. being the only one unrepresented.

The first point was the forming of the Harwood League Committee and Col. Vincent was elected Vice-President and Chairman, the remainder to be formed by representatives of each Club as on the Council.

It was decided that the Rovers' Tournament Committee should consist of the four Vice-Presidents, Col. Marshall, Lt.-Col. Vincent, Messrs. P. R. Cadell and F. Hogan, and representatives of the Sherwood Foresters, R.G.A., Bombay Gymkhana, Y. M. C. A. and Bombay Athletic.

For the Referees' Committee, Col. Street was elected Chairman, other members to be representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana, Sherwood Foresters and R. G. A.

Three were selected to act as the Rulers Revision Committee, these being Messrs. Sherbrooke, D. Moir and C. Chapman.

It was then resolved that instead of the original date of the 14th inst. for the commencement of the Harwood League, a postponement be made to the 21st. This is made necessary owing partly to the ground not yet being in a fit condition to play on and partly to the necessity of submitting to a General Meeting to be called on Thursday week the advisability curtailin gthe Harwood League Matches.

This latter point led to a general discussion as to whether only one round should be played, i.e., that each team play the others once only instead of twice, as has always been the case. The increase in the number of teams entered to twelve means that if each is to play all the others twice the League with last till some time after the usual cessation of the Football Season—too long to expect the interest in it to be sustained. It was eventually resolved that the matter be brought before the coming General Meeting, when the suggestion would be brought forward that only one round be played. As it is, several matches will remain to be played after the Rovers' Tournament. Should this be carried, the League will then be considered to have been completed.

As time will be in hand a suggestion which met with general approval was that a knock-out Tournament be held between League teams, or that a further League be played, a senior and junior composed of the first six teams in the table. If one round be considered insufficient to decide how the teams should be divided, the first division could be made from the first six of last year's League.

As so many teams are now anxious to play in the League, it would be wise if this plan be adopted for the future instead of a general League. The lowest of the senior would each year be relegated to the junior, and the top team of the latter be raised to the former, as in England. In this manner each could meet the others twice in about the same time as a dozen teams could meet each other once. This would be in every way satisfactory and encourage young teams who at present are kept from entering through the feeling that against the military and best civilian elevens they can have no sort of a chance.

The clashing of the Rovers' and Durand (Simla) Tournament has always been a very serious draw-back, and Mr. Hogan's proposal that the former start on the 9th August was promptly passed. As the Simla one is military, we have often had to put up with the disappointment of not seeing some of the best teams here. Now, however, there should be nothing in the way as it leaves a clear month between the opening days of these two important annual fixtures.

A very sound proposition was that neutral linesmen be secured, instead of teams having their own men to officiate. This was passed with the resolution that Clubs be asked to nominate members willing to act as linesmen during games in which they themselves are not concerned.

The League table was submitted and owing to the postponement of the first match each one has been put forward a week. This did not appear to meet with the convenience of some, who were better suited by the original dates which did not clash with Cricket fixtures. It was explained that almost every club would find similar objections and wisely enough the list and dates were left as fixed by the Secretaries.

With several points which claim attention before the League starts left open, the Genoral Meeting on the 19th will be an important one.

FIRST HALF.

Sat: 21st June, Sherwood Foresters v. R. G. A.
Mon: 23rd June, Bombay Gym. v. Hornets.
Tues: 24th June, G. I. P. Railway v. Commercial Gymkhana.
Wed: 25th June, Sherwood Foresters "A" v. B. A. C.
Thus: 26th June, All Blacks v. Grant Medicals.
Fri: 27th June, Sherwood Foresters v. Y. M. C. A.
Sat: 28th June, Commercial Gym. v. Bombay Gym.
Mon: 30th June, G. I. P. Railway v. Sherwood Foresters "A."
Tues: 1st July, R. G. A. v. Y. M. C. A.
Wed: 2nd July, Hornets v. Sherwood Foresters.
Thurs: 3rd July, B. A. C. v. All Blacks.
Fri: 4th July, G. I. P. Railway v. Grant Medicals.
Sat: 5th July, Sherwood Forests "A" v. Bombay Gym.
Mon: 7th July, R. G. A. v. Hornets
Tues: 8th July Y. M. C. A. v. G. I. P. Railway.
Wed: 9th July, Commercial Gym. v. All Blacks.
Thurs: 10th July, Grant Medicals v. Sherwood Foresters.
Fri: 11th July, Bombay Gym. v. Y. M. C. A.
Sat: 12th July, R. G. A. v. B. A. C.
Mon: 14th July, Sherwood Foresters "A" v. Hornets.
Tues: 15th July, Commercial Gym. v. Grant Medicals.
Wed: 16th July, B. A. C. v. Y. M. C. A.
Thurs: 17th July, G. I. P. v. All Blacks.
Fri: 18th July, Bombay Gym. v. R. G. A.
Sat: 19th July, Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters "A."
Mon: 21st July, Y. M. C. A. v. Commercial Gym.
Tues: 22nd July, G. I. P. Railway v. Sherwood Foresters.
Wed: 23rd July, All Blacks v. Bombay Gym.
Thurs: 24th July, Grant Medicals v. R. G. A.
Fri: 25th July, Commercial Gym. v. Sherwood Foresters "A."
Sat: 26th July, B. A. C. v. Hornets.
Mon: 28th July, All Blacks v. Sherwood Foresters.
Tues: 29th July, Grant Medicals v. B. A. C.
Wed: 30th July, Sherwood Foresters "A" v. Y. M. C. A.
Thurs: 31st July, Hornets v. G. I. P. Railway.
Fri: 1st Aug., All Blacks v. R. G. A.
Sat: 2nd Aug., Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay Gym.
Mon: 4th Aug., Y. M. C. A. v. Grant Medicals.
Tues: 5th Aug., Hornets v. Commercial Gym.
Wed: 6th Aug., B. A. C. v. G. I. P. Railway.

It will be seen that the Tournament which was to have begun on June 14th is postponed to June 21st. The League will continue till August 6th, when the Rovers Tournament will be played, beginning on the 9th August. On the completion of Rovers Tournament the other half of the League (return-fixtures) will be played.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Grant Medical College on the Marine Lines ground yesterday. The game was rather a slow one, owing to the sloppy nature of the ground. The Gymkhana playing with two substitutes just beat the Medicos by the odd goal in five. The latter have improved slightly, Easdon and Doyle doing the needful for them.

The game between the Hornets and the Bombay Athletic Club on the Oval last evening resulted in a draw. This was of an even scrappier nature—being more of a rough-and-tumble nature than scientific football. The B. A. C. scored 2 goals in the first half. Rockley being the successful forward—to which the Hornets replied through Hyde. The second half was of a more desultory nature and just on time Downes of the Hornets succeeded in beating Walker by a close shot.

CROSS-CHANNELL FLIGHT.

100 MILES IN 55 MINUTES.

On the morning of May 18, Brindejonc des Moulinais, accompanied as passenger by M. Saulnier, the designer of the monoplane, left Hendon on his return voyage to Paris, says the "Daily Telegraph." The wind, which was a following one, made a fast time probable. And so it proved, for, quitting the aerodrome at 7-45 a.m., Brindejonc landed at Calais at 8-40, which gives him 55min. to cover a distance that, allowing for his circuitous route, carefully chosen this time, so as to avoid prohibited areas, amounts to some 100 miles, and thus gives a flying speed of well over 100 miles an hour.

In the afternoon the attendance was a big one, a noteworthy feature being the large number of members of the variety stage. Shortly after three o'clock, however, a violent hail storm burst over the aerodrome, and continued unabated for half an hour. But thereafter flying proceeded smoothly, among those making ascents being Grahame-White, Verrier, Noel, and Slack and Pickies (the latter for the nonce flying a Caudron biplane), who contested a private match over the Elstree circuit, which was won by Pickles.

An invalid of seventy-nine married a woman of forty-five years at Epsom on May 22. The bridegroom, Mr. James Small, had to be wheeled in a bath-chair and driven in a cab to the registrar's office, where Miss Ellen Wells, the bride, was awaiting him.

FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Harwood League is indeed a welcome distraction in the wet and dreary months between June and October. Its institution was a very happy inspiration of the donor, the gallant colonel, and as each succeeding year sees the successful close of a League season, football lovers feel a deep debt of gratitude to its originator and those who manage it so well. The Committee and Secretaries do all in their power to make it go off without a hitch and this year Messrs. Elliot and Smart are endeavouring to make it a greater success than ever.

Last year there were two distinct divisions in the League, which, if anything, made it more interesting. The local regiment—at that time the Warwicks—had to yield first place to their temperance men, while the Bombay Gymkhana, who promised to do well at first, had to rest content with fourth place (the Gunners occupying 3rd place) and thus bringing up the rear of the first division.

The 2nd division was composed of teams very evenly matched—indeed a great many were more interested and excited in speculating as to who should carry off the "wooden spoon" than which team should be champion. The G. I. P. Railway had a close fight for top place in the second half, while the Y. M. C. A. had a great struggle to remain at the bottom—a position they by no means deserved.

The R. G. A. have a very bright future in front of them as they drew with the Sherwoods the other day in a practice match and have been reinforced by Sergt. Watts and Franklin, the centre-half and back, who figured so prominently against the Gloucesters a few years ago. They will miss Lieut. Brooke a great deal—an officer who was as clever at football as he was brilliant at cricket.

The Bombay Gymkhana have always been the hope and despair of those enthusiasts of the game who wish to see a civilian team at the head of the League. This year is no exception for the Gymkhana are credited with having something up their sleeves in the shape of new men. How these will shape eventually only time can decide, but with "Captain" Barrett at the helm, the team will be landed—let us hope—high on the list.

The Hornets, on paper, seem to be a team to reckon with, but that is as far as one need go at present. Though the team includes players like James, Navin, and H. Templeton and Hyde, who have deserted the B. A. C. and thrown in their lot with them, yet they do not at all play up to expectations. They certainly need to improve to a great extent if they wish to figure well in the League.

Of the G. I. P. Railway team little is known. It may be assumed that, in the main, it will be composed of the same men as last year, and, as they have not been out as yet, it is impossible to consider their form.

The Bombay Athletic Club, or more commonly known as the B. A. C., seem to suffer from a lethargic indifference to practice so that it ought not to be surprising to find that, when the time comes, they will not be in the pink of condition. Chapman, I suppose, will captain the team again this year, and will prove as sound a back as in former years. The Brewins, Schultz, Foskett and Rockley will, no doubt, be called upon to raise the B. A. C. from the slough into which it has fallen.

The Y. M. C. A. last year promised to do well as the season advanced. They have been playing regularly this season, and should show up better than last year. They have a useful set of forwards, while the back division is the same as last year. They will lose Hildreth, who captained them last year, and who, in all probability, will offer his services to the Grant Medical College.

The Medical team is quite a new team, and we welcome them heartily in the field of football. They have made a name for themselves in hockey and we hope they will do as well, if not better, in football. They have a nippy trio of inside forwards, but the whole line is sadly handicapped by lack of weight. Khan—centre-half—is no stranger to us, having seen him in the ranks of the Hornets last year, and a very capable and hard-working centre-half he proved. With Hildreth in goal, Khan centre-half, and Easdon, Wadia and Sweeney forwards, the team ought to make a fair show, and certainly figure somewhat higher than last place.

Another new team to the League is the "All Blacks." They have certainly kept their identity very well, for it is not known whether they are some unknown Internationals banded together for the purpose of emulating their namesakes in the sister game or whether they are the Lusitanians desirous of annexing the football trophy to place beside their Hockey cup.

Finnaly comes a team, well known in former years, but absent from the list of entries last year. It is gratifying to note that the Commercial Gymkhana have been able to muster up a team this year, and we wish them every success. They will be severely handicapped by the loss of Champman and Bellamy and several of their members who will play for the B. A. C. This is hard lines indeed, but we trust that, if keenness and enthusiasm count for anything, the team will not fare badly.

RUNNING OF CRAGANOUR.

PAPERS STILL FULL OF RUMOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 9.

The papers are still full of rumours, allegations and denials of all sorts in connection with the disqualification of Craganour and the running of other horses in the Derby, and there is still much criticism of the Stewards.

In the "Daily Telegraph", to-day, "Hotspur" reproduces with precise details a story current on Saturday night, that Mr. Bower-Ismay had written to the Stewards asking whether certain formalities required by the rules in connection with objections had been carried out. "Hotspur" anticipates that this will delay to-day's settlement of accounts. Other papers, however, discredit the report, and so far as the result of the race is concerned, the matter seems definitely settled by an authoritative statement in "Sporting Life" that Mr. Bower-Ismay has not appealed, and does not intend to appeal; also by a statement in the "Morning Post" that Major Loder, one of the Stewards, replied to an enquiry that no appeal had been lodged up to yesterday, and that he knew nothing of the enquiry being reopened.

This is decisive in view of the rule requiring that appeals be made within forty-eight hours.

THE POLO CUP.

RECONSTITUTION OF AMERICAN TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

As a result of Mr. Foxhall-Keene's injury, the American polo team will now consist of the two Waterburys, Whitney and Milburn.

RACES TO COME.

This "Asian" publishes the following special cablegram:—

NEWBURY.

THE EMPIRE STAKES.

Six furlongs.

To be run on Wednesday, 11th June, 1913.

ENTRIES AND WEIGHTS.

Castleton	9 0
Poor Boy	8 12
Scotch Duke	8 9
Mediator	8 9
ZEBRE	8 4
Bachelor's Tax	8 2
Quantock	7 13
Fly-by-Night	7 6
Amsterdam	7 6
Yorkshire Hussar	7 4
Devil's Dodge	7 4
Irrigation	7 0

NEWBURY SUMMER CUP.

One mile and a half.

To be run on Thursday, 12th June, 1913.

ENTRIES AND WEIGHTS.

Jackdow	9 3
Tullebardine	8 8
Chili II.	8 0
Wagstaff	7 11
Junior	7 7
Rivoli	7 6
Early Hope	7 1
Emerald Ring	7 0
Lindsay Gordoo	6 13
Agnate	6 12
Shining Way	6 10
Ermine	6 9
Evening Pleasure	6 9
Monastir	6 6
Florist	6 5

TENNIS AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 9.

The morning opened raining ropes, and though it cleared up in the evening the final in the Mixed Doubles of the Simla open tennis tournament had to be postponed.

The final in the men's single of the Y. M. C. A. tournament was, however, played.

Thorpe met Green and the latter won 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. Green forced the game from start to finish. The weather was sultry, one of those close cloudy evenings that takes it out of one, and by the time the match was over Green was a rag. His opponent Thorpe played a waiting game, and if he could have pulled off the third set, the condition would have told and he would probably have won, but Green forced the pace and staked his all on the first three sets.

Though quite a young player he has come on considerably during the last two years, and if one may be permitted to indulge in a prophecy he ought soon to be our champion. Coates, the winner of the singles in the open tournament, is of course a first-class player and one who understands the science of the game. But after all youth tells, and Green has youth in his favour. We shall wait and see.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

ISLAM GYMKHANA *v.* LUSITANIAN SPORTING C. C.

The Islam Gymkhana began their Season on Saturday with a match on their own ground against the Lusitanians, which resulted in an easy win for the Mahomedans by 191 runs.

Scores:—

Mr. Ismail	21
Mr. Vali Ahmed	13
Mr. S. Mohamed	20
Mr. S. A. Razak	90
Mr. Tumboowalla	25
Mr. Karim (not out)	59
Mr. Syed Ibrahim, Mr. P. Mohamed, Mr. H. E. Tyabjee, Mr. A. C. Ali, Mr. Sulemanji (Did not bat).	
Byes	8
Leg Byes	1
Wide Balls	0
No Balls	1
Total	238

LUSITANIAN S. C. C.

Mr. J. F. Paes	19
Mr. N. D'Souza	0
Mr. H. Cardeiro	0
Mr. M. Saltana	14
Mr. J. C. Farao	0
Mr. D. Souza	4
Mr. N. Farao	0
Mr. J. Sequeira	2
Mr. C. Fernandes	1
Mr. K. B. DaCosta (not out)	4
Mr. Coutinho	0
Byes	3
Total	47

FORT OFFICE *v.* WORKS OFFICE.

Played on the Oval on Saturday between the Fort Office and Works Office of the Bombay Gas Co., Ltd. The game resulted in a win for the latter by 11 runs.

Scores:—

Fort Office	59
Works Office	70

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS' CLUB.

ANNIVERSARY.

The fifth annual gathering of the Bombay Young Cricketers was held in the hall of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School on Sunday last, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL. D., Bar.-at-Law, presided. The report, as read by the Secretary, Mr. Ramrao Ganpatrao Vijayakar, showed much good work done by the institution during last year. An enlarged photograph of the late Mr. Anandrao Sadashiv Nayak, one of the past Chairman of the Club, was unveiled. Prizes were distributed and the President delivered his address. He stated that the game of cricket produced in the player all the sportsman-like qualities and gave him training in the matter of discipline and of generous treatment of his opponents. Mr. G. V. Bonde of Poona entertained the audience with the exhibition of his remarkable powers of imitating notable persons both on the score of delivering their speeches and of the expressions with which their faces were suffused while making emotional observations. The President was garlanded, and coffee being served to the gathering the proceedings terminated.

"FREE LAND" IN RUSSIA.

EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLE.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports from St. Petersburg a remarkable swindling affair, which, however, is not without its humorous side, says a Berlin message. A group of sufficiently plausible sharps circulated notices to the effect that the authorities, desiring to establish a new town in the plains near Nakhitchevan, on the Don, were prepared to give anyone a free title to 1,000 square yards of land, on condition that the settlers fenced in their allotments immediately and undertook to commence building within a reasonable time.

Thousands of people rushed to the spot, where they were received by the swindlers, who assisted them in staking out their plots, and sold them, at high prices, large quantities of material for fencing. The settlers put up tents and sheds and camped on the ground, while the swindlers not only made money by the sale of materials, but acted as land agents and proceeded to sell and re-sell plots of land in return for good commissions.

On the following day the men had disappeared; but in their place there arrived a detachment of police headed by the town prefect from Nakhitchevan, and the disappointed settlers not only found theselves under arrest for accupying land without legal authority, material, which were promptly confiscated.

SUSPICIOUS DROWNING CASE.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of a Mahomedan woman, name unknown, aged about thirty-five years.

The evidence showed that a municipal sweeper noticed the dead body floating on the surface of the Mastan Tank and he informed the police who had the body taken out. The deceased appeared respectably dressed and had silver ornaments on her body. No one could identify or say how she came to be there and a bataki was beaten, but no one came forward to claim the body. The police surgeon was thereupon asked to make a post mortem examination and he was of opinion that death was due to drowning.

The jury returned an open verdict and at the request of the police, the coroner ordered the body to be kept in the refrigerator awaiting identification.

LORD SYDENHAM'S LATEST.

AN EXPOSURE OF INSINCERITY.

The "Indian Daily News" commenting on Lord Sydenham's recent speech says:—Lord Sydenham, we are afraid, is going to be one of those people who are going to "explain India to England at intervals, and, if so, he seems to have acquired some rather unfortunate views as the result of the perfect knowledge acquired by five years residence in India. He says, we see, that there is only one course to pursue in India for the English to go ahead and do what we think right. That was the old view, the view of the older generation, the view of men like Sir Herbert Edwardes and doubted by Lord Lawrence, who began to suggest expediency, and whatever view may be theoretically right that of Lord Lawrence is the existing one. Dalhousie went straight ahead; he did what he thought was right; he annexed the Native States, probably, quite rightly but he left the Mutiny as his inheritance to Lord Canning, and since then the expediency view has been rightly or wrongly adopted. The difference between doing the just and the expedient is as old as the flood. It has exercised all political philosophers since Cicero. Lord Sydenham's wish apparently that we should go back to the autocracy of the conscientious ruler is, we fear, a counsel of perfection. It is impossible now: first, because we have deliberately started Legislative Councils, and if they mean anything—which possibly they do not and were never intended to—they mean representative Government. Yet Lord Sydenham having left India, now suggests a return to the autocracy of the just, good and wise ruler, who is a very rare person indeed and probably non-existent, and he wants to ignore the wishes of the educated. For that is what he means by the careful expression "the discontented thousands." And then he makes the old claim of all bureaucrats and autocrats in India before him, to represent the dumb millions of India. Lord Curzon adopted that gag from the bureaucracy, Lord Minto did it, and they all do it. But they one and all ignore the fact that the discontented educated or many of them do, in fact, influence India considerably and know what is good for India, have their own views of what is good for India, and have quite as much concern for the people of India as anyone else. They ignore also the fact that the independent Rajas and others who profess openly to scorn the Babu or the M.A. are really, in fact, led and advised by them and rely on them from the Gaekwar of Baroda downwards and that the multitudes whom they think so stupid and so oppressed are really quite in sympathy with the educated. It is the old story of putting your finger between the tree and the bark or interfering between man and wife. That is the mistake so often made and some day there will be an awakening; for in five years a European cannot know all there is to be known about India, whether he is a Governor of Bombay or an annual cold weather Chirol. But the worst feature of this speech is the unfortunate fact that it exposes the speaker's insincerity. India possibly does not mind an autocrat but it wants a real man—a man like Lord Kitchener for instance with the courage of his opinions—in India not as soon as he gets out of it.

BRITISH OFFICER'S FATE.

MURDERED BY HIS WIFE.

The criminal court of Tunis, after a trial lasting two days, has sentenced to eight years' solitary confinement a woman named Jeanne Morenas for the murder of an Englishman named Whiting, described as an ex-naval officer.

It appears that the victim of the tragedy, which caused a great sensation here, married Jeanne Morenas, then a pretty cafe concert singer, in 1908. He had made her acquaintance at Malta, and after his marriage he retired from the service and came to live at Nabeul, in Tunis.

The marriage was for some time a happy one, but trouble came when the husband found out that his wife was unfaithful to him. On October 17 last Whiting had just sat down to dinner at seven in the evening, when his wife entered the room in a state of great excitement and began to abuse him violently. She was driven out of the house by her father and brothers, but appeared in front of the dining-room windows, through which she fired four shots from a revolver. One of these struck Whiting in the forehead, and he succumbed to the wound five hours later.

The prisoner, who is a native of Vaucluse, advanced a plea of justification on the ground of jealousy, but the prosecution alleged that the real motive for the crime was the fact that Whiting had revoked his will under which his wife was the sole legatee of his fortune. He had just returned from Tunis, where he had had a new will prepared on the evening of the tragedy.

A combination of the gramophone with a moving strip showing the words that are spoken has been invented in Paris as a device for teaching foreign languages. As the record pronounces a sentence in the language which is being studied, the written words pass before the student.

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THE SUPREME ENEMY OF US ALL.

DOES GOODNESS PAY?

Mr. Gerald Stanley Lee, the author of "Inspired Millionaires," and of the remarkable article on the machine age, which we recently quoted, has another striking article in the New York "Independent" on "The Efficiency of Goodness."

TWO KINDS OF MEN.

"I know two kinds of men who believe that honesty is the best policy;" he writes.

"These two men use exactly the same words, 'Honesty is the best policy.'

"One man says it.

"The other man sings it.

"One man is honest because it pays.

"The other man is honest because he likes it.

"Honesty is the best policy' as a motive cannot be called religious, but 'Honesty is the best policy' as a 'Te Deum'—as something a man sings in his heart every day about God, something he sings about human nature, is religious; and believing it the way some men believe it is an act of worship.

"It is like a great, gentle Mass.

"It is like taking softly up one's own planet and offering it to God.

"Here it is—the planet. Honesty is organised in the rocks on it and in the oak trees on it and in the people. The rivers flow to the sea and the heart of man flows to God. On this one planet, at least, God is a success.

HAS THE GOLDEN RULE FAILED?

"I have come upon so many religious men and women in the last two or three years who, in the finest spirit, have seemed to me to be doing all that they could to discourage everybody, and especially to discourage me, about the Golden Rule.

"The first objection which they put forward to the Golden Rule is that it is a failure. They point to the Cross.

"Why are people so complacent about crosses, and why are they willing to keep on having and expecting to have in this world all the good people on crosses? Why do they keep on treating these crosses year after year, century after century, in a dull, tired way, as if they had become a kind of conventionality of God's a kind of good old Church custom, something that He and the Church by this time after two thousand years, could not really expect to try to get over or improve upon?

"I do not know that it is right or that it ought to be so."

WHEN I SEE EVIL.

"I only know that the moment I see evil triumphing in this world there is one thing that that evil comes up against.

"It comes up against my will.

"My will, so far as it goes, is a spiritual fact.

"I do not argue about it, nor do I know that I wish to justify it. I merely accept my will as it is as one spiritual fact.

"I propose to know what to do with it next.

"The first thing that I have done, of course, has been to find out that there are millions of other so-called Christian people who have encountered this same fact that I have encountered.

"There are at least some of us who stand together. Our wills are set against having any more people die on crosses in this world than can be helped. If there is any kind of skill, craftmanship, technique, psychology, knowledge of human nature which can be brought to bear which will keep the best people in this world, not only from being, but from belonging in crosses in it, we propose to bring these things to bear. We are not willing to believe that crowds are not inclined to goodness.

GOODNESS CAN BE MADE TO WORK.

"We are not willing to slump down on any general slovenly assumption about the world, that goodness cannot be made to work in it.

"*If goodness is not efficient in this world we will make it efficient.*

"Our reason for saying this is that we honestly glory in this world. We believe that at this moment while we are still on it, it is in the act of being a great world, that it is God's world, and in God's name we will defend its reputation.

"We do not deny that it may be better spiritual etiquette, more heroic-looking, and may have a certain moral grace, so far as a man himself is concerned, if the world makes him suffer for being honest. But, after all, he is only one man, and whether he dislikes his suffering or likes it, and feels fine and spiritual over it it is only one man's suffering.

"But why is it that when the world makes a man suffer, everybody should seem always to be thinking of the man? Why does not anybody think of the world?

A LAZY SLANDER.

"Is not the fact that a whole world, eternal and innumerable, is supposed to be such a mean, dishonest sort of a world that it will make a man suffer for being good a more important fact than the man's suffering is? It seems to me to be taking not lower but higher ground when one insists on believing in the race one belongs to and in believing that it is a human race that can be believed in.

"After two thousand years of Christ, it is a lazy, tired, anæmic slander on the world to believe that it does not pay to be good in it. The man who believes it and acts as if he believed it, is to-day and has been from the beginning of time, *the supreme enemy of us all.* He is guilty before heaven and before us all and in all nations of high treason to the human race.

"*One of the next important things to do in modern religion is going to be to get all these morally dressed-up, noble-looking people who enjoy feeling how good they are because they have failed, to examine their hearts and to stop enjoying their own goodness at the expense of the reputation of the world.*"

The theme of Miss Amy Le Feuvre's new volume entitled "Some Builders" is derived from the parable of the wise man who built his house upon the rock and the foolish one who built his house upon the sand. The far-reaching consequences of this act are used as a plot to present a love story which is characterised by all that charm of style which has so endeared Miss Le Feuvre to her many admirers. "Some Builders" will be published on the 22nd inst., by Messrs. Cassell.

THE RURAL LABOURER.

The "Public Opinion" has the following interesting article on the rural labourer's pathetic figure in the forefront of the political stage:—

"The pathetic figure of the agricultural labourer, seamed and scarred with his ill-paid toil, will soon occupy the forefront of our political stage," says the "Daily Chronicle." All parties in Parliament are beginning to turn their attention to the problem, and the last speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he made an appeal to the Opposition for non-party treatment of the question of the condition of the agricultural labourer emphasised the urgency of the matter.

A CASE FOR NON-PARTY TREATMENT.

"Here, if anywhere," says the "Nation," "lies a truly national question, calling for discussion and settlement outside the lines of party warfare. The introduction of a Bill establishing Wage Boards for agriculture, by a Unionist member, Mr. J. W. Hills, who is supported by a group of keen social reformers in his party, opens at least the possibility of that 'real co-operation between the parties' to which Mr. George gave such a cordial invitation. Since Mr. Roberts, the Chief Whip of the Labour Party, is also to introduce a Bill dealing with wages and hours of labour for agriculture, we have from all sides the signs of convergence towards a common policy which ought to make co-operation feasible."

Mr. Leslie Scott, one of the six Unionist M.P.'s responsible for the Bill embodying the principle of the minimum wage for the ill-paid from labourer, wrote a letter to the "Times" girding at Mr. Lloyd George for his appeal for a non-party consideration of the subject, although he added a postscript to the letter in a different strain, and suggesting that if Mr. Lloyd George really wants to co-operate and tactical considerations of the party position are really foreign to his present overtures, the six Unionist members' "small Bill" affords him the opportunity he seeks. The Government is invited to send the Bill to a strong Committee of the House, with power to take evidence. This will provide a non-party but official investigation of the subject. "And Mr. Lloyd George," adds Mr. Scott, "will have the further opportunity he seeks of placing officially at the service of the nation the materials obtained by his unofficial land inquiry, upon which I know many of our best experts are working."

WHY NOT?

"Nothing but good," remarked the "Nation," "could come from such an attempt to secure an early and agreed solution of the agricultural wage question upon lines on which there appears to be a substantial agreement. If discussion should disclose the inability of the Unionist reformers to carry their party with them, no harm, but positive good, will be done by a clear exposure of the situation. If, again, it turns out that the wage question cannot be tackled without agreement upon other issues, it will still be well to test the limits of the possibility of a non-party solution of the whole rural problem.

"In order properly to canvass the probabilities of a non-party settlement, it may be well briefly to consider the proposal set forth in Mr. Hills' Bill. The proposal is to set up district boards, in conformity with the scheme of the present Wage Boards Act, in fifteen scheduled counties with power to extend the operation of the Act to other counties. These boards are to 'fix a daily wage rate, which will secure, as far as practicable, to the agricultural labourers affected a living wage' having reference to the cost of living in the districts. This wage is to be compulsory as a minimum within the district, and is to be accompanied by a separately determined minimum wage for labourers 'living in.'"

COLD WATER.

Here it is worth while quoting the "Morning Post," which, referring to the Unionist Bill, said:—"Its proposal must be regarded as binding nobody but those who have come forward as its sponsors. The scheme, however, is interesting as showing the direction in which a section of the Unionist Party is willing to go in the hope of securing a solution of the problem of rural labour. The Bill was introduced long after there was any opportunity of obtaining a day for the second reading. There is, therefore, no chance of its making any progress this session, unless, indeed, in pursuance of Mr. Lloyd George's 'non-party' policy, it should be taken under the Ministerial wing. Were the scheme to go forward it would meet with the strongest opposition from many of Mr. Hills' Unionist colleagues."

THE LAST TO BENEFIT BY PROSPERITY

In considering the question of what is a fair wage for agricultural labour, the "Nation" says that "the average wage for England and for Wales, computed by Mr. Wilson Fox for the year 1907, did not reach a sum sufficient at the current rate of prices to furnish a full subsistence for a family Indeed, it is evident that within the last few years, while agriculture has upon the whole been thriving, the condition of the rural labourer has not improved. While rents have been recovering, and farmers have profited by the rise in agricultural prices, labourers, whose needs are greatest, have gained nothing."

"No class in the community has benefited less than the toilers on our countryside from the abounding prosperity which Great Britain has enjoyed in recent years. "Pricess of commodities," as the "Daily Chronicle" says, "have gone up all round, but in most cases there is a set-off to this in the growth of profits and the increase of wages. Even the farmers, after many lean years, have since 1901 enjoyed fair prosperity. Only the country labourer has failed to participate in the wide diffusion of prosperity. His conditions to-day in regard to wages and housing and the possibility of a career on the land are a reproach to the nation. Small wonder that his children, as soon as they grew up, flee from the villages as though they were plague-stricken."

WHY NOT ALL ROUND?

"A minimum wage," again to quote the "Nation," "would involve a very large proportionate rise for all the lower-waged districts. This wage is certainly not more than the industry could bear. For the industry now bears it, wherever the proximity of large towns or of mines brings pressure to bear upon surrounding farms. Nothing in Mr. Wilson Fox's return is more striking than the statistical proof of this position. The highest wages in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, are not where the most fertile land exists, but where the option of more remunerative work obliges farmers to pay higher wages in order to keep the labour on the land. The lowest wages are found precisely in those counties, Oxfordshire, Cardigan, the Orkneys, Caithness, Mayo, where no near escape from rural serfdom qualifies the farmer's power."

WILL THE LANDLORDS CO-OPERATE?

"An agreed and satisfactory solution of the rural wages problem is impossible without the genuine assent of the great Conservative landlords," says a Liberal journal. "If there is to be real and earnest co-operation between both parties Mr. Lloyd George must be willing to support a programme which shall be based, in part at least, on the most important features of the Unionist policy," says a Unionist paper. "Is he prepared for this, and, if so, does he think that he can carry his party with him? We must wait until Mr. Lloyd George further defines his proposal before making up our minds as to its significance and value. If it means that in future he desires that great national questions shall be treated in a national spirit, we shall be only too pleased."

Whether by common action on the part of all parties, or in some other way, it appears to be clear that this all-important problem is about to be tackled seriously; and, in any case, the "Daily Chronicle" truly says:—"We know no problem of statesmanship more emergent than this of doing justice to the rural labourer, and none which, if it is properly tackled, is calculated to do more good to the nation at large. To open out a career for the labourer on the land, to create a contented and healthy peasantry, to arrest the depopulation of the rural districts—here is a task which, if properly accomplished, would redound to the honour of statesmanship."

CAPTAIN SCOTT.

PROPOSED EXPEDITION FOR RECOVERY OF BODY.

Clarence Wright and Frank De Benham, of Sydney (Australia), arrived at San Francisco on May 16, bringing a first-hand account of the tragic hardships attending the last hours of Captain Scott's Polar party. Mr. Wright was one of the rescuing band which found the bodies of Captain Scott and his associates, and buried them writes the "Daily Telegraph."

"The last chapter in the story of Captain Scott and his heroic comrades will never be written," said Mr. Wright. "Their death was too terrible for description. We don't intend to issue any description of the scene in our official reports of the expedition. It would serve no purpose except to gratify morbid curiosity. We decided to bury them where they died, because it would have been practically impossible to carry the bodies back to civilisation. We folded up the tent, which served to protect them to some extent, and buried the bodies under a pile of ice that will never melt. A cross was erected overlooking the icy barrier, and we turned our steps back to civilisation. The place is accessible to another expedition, should one be formed to bring back the bodies of the explorers, but I doubt if any such expedition will ever be sent out."

Six weeks ago Alexander Scott, a Canadian living in New York, volunteered to head an expedition to find the corpses providing the Royal Geographical Society of London approved his plan. Mr. Scott subscribed £20 to the American branch of the "Daily Telegraph" Scott Fund, and he then wrote offering the services of himself and a picked crew of Northern dog drivers, with dogs, sledges, and equipment, and everything necessary to complete a sledge trip in search of the bodies, free of expenses.

"I made this offer," says Mr. Scott, "not from any selfish motive, or any other than those that always exist, to bring back the body of a man and his companions who died game. I was always an admirer of Captain Scott and his companions—they played the game, and both lost and won. I firmly believe that someone should bring them back."

Mr. Scott has a wide experience of the Arctic and of sledging expeditions, and providing a ship is found to convey his party from San Francisco to the ice-barrier, he offers to defray all the other expenses. He says:

"My plan would be to take about thirty Hudson Bay or Alaskan dogs with sledges and equipment, and five or six picked men who have already been on an expedition with me, and to sail from San Francisco to New Zealand this summer, and to take a boat from there as early this autumn as it is possible to enter Ross's Sea, for it is not a long trip from New Zealand to the Barrier. It is practicable to get the bodies and return in plenty of time to avoid having to winter."

AN ANCIENT PEOPLE.

ALBANIAN ASPIRATIONS.

Albania's hopes and needs were the subject of an address given on May 19 at the London Central Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate-street, by the Rev. C. T. Erickson, one of the two missionaries representing Protestant Evangelical Christianity in Albania.

It was a great mistake, he said, to suppose that the people were, in any sense of the term, savages among whom it was unsafe for a European to dwell. They were white men, with the white man's ideals and hopes and character, and he would without hesitation send his wife alone with Albanians from one end of the country to the other secure in the knowledge that she was safe from anything approaching annoyance or insult.

The land, rich by nature in rivers and fertile valleys, was, however, stripped naked, and half dead. It was as desolate as any district in the heart of Africa, without railways, and almost without carriage roads, though the people had been taxed for forty years to provide them. The houses resembled African kraals, built of mud bricks on the bare ground, and without windows or chimneys. There was no furniture, and the inhabitants sat and slept on the bare earth floors. The little villages on the hillsides were walled for protection, and outside them wheat, rye, maize, or tobacco was cultivated in small patches.

FACED BY STARVATION.

For two years before the war there had been little sowing or reaping, and then the Servians came and lived on the country till nothing was left, and the people were face to face with starvation. They appeal to Christian England and America for assistance, but they asked first for schools, hospitals, and industrial work to build up the nation and enable it to live its life. It was the oldest nation in South-Eastern Europe; for 2,000 years it had been struggling to maintain its identity, and should it be parcelled out among the Allies without having a voice in the matter?

Leading Albanians, themselves Mohammedans, said the great need in Albania to-day was that their girls should be cared for and fitted to take their place in life. With the Turkish yoke they had thrown off the Mohammedan faith, and their trust was that within fifty years the country would be Protestant. They did not want to become Greek Orthodox, for that faith had been used simply as a political propaganda to divide the nation, and the concern of the Greek Church was not that they should know the truth and be honest, upright citizens, but that they should be Greeks. Nor did they want to be Catholics, for Catholicism was only a political propaganda on the part of Austria and Italy. They wanted, they said, the religion that preached freedom, and that religion was Protestantism.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BEAN AND TOMATO SOUP
(BROOKLANDS RECIPE.)
COLD FISH SALAD.
BRAISED SHEEP'S TONGUES.
STEAMED FOWL COLD.
DUKE OF YORK SAVOURY.
PARISIAN RICE MOULD.

Fish, As. 6. Sobster, As. 3. Fowl, As. 14. Tomatoes and beans As. 4. Sheep's tongues, As. 4-6. Potatoes, As. 1-6. Eggs, As. 3. Vegetable, As. 3. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-10-0.

BEAN AND TOMATO SOUP. (BROOKLANDS RECIPE.)

For this is required a seer of tomatoes, half of double beans, 2 potatoes, 1 onion, a tablespoonful of butter, 1½ seers of water and a largecupful of milk. Peel and slice the potatoes and onion and put them and the beans in a closed jar with the water and let them cook in the oven for at least three hours. Strain and return to the jar with the peeled tomatoes till these are cooked, when rub through a sieve adding butter milk and seasoning to taste. No meat is required for this as the beans are highly nutritious. Cream may be added.

COLD FISH SALAD.

Make a little good stock with the bones and trimmings and turn it into a savoury custard; about a wineglassful will suffice. Mix it with the same quantity of mayonnaise made with lime juice instead of vinegar. Shred any cold fish and mix it with the same quantity of lettuce washed, dried and broken in small pieces, with beetroot, radishes, watercress and walnut pickle to taste. Mix well with the sauce and garnish with some of the beetroot and egg white.

BRAISED SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Lard the tongues with strips of bacon and braise them in a sealed dekchie in the oven on a grating; when done make the gravy into glaze with gelatine, sherry and Bovril or Marmite and pour over the tongues set on a pile of lightly mashed potatoes. Any kind of garnish may be used.

STEAMED COLD FOWL.

Make good gravy stock with the giblets of the fowl, and stuff the fowl with some vegetable forcemeat; put it to steam in a sealed dekchie, set in a larger one of boiling water for about an hour or less according to size. Turn the stock into a rich white sauce, with a flavouring of lime peel add the yolk of an egg and the liver finely minced at the last. Make it thick so as to quite mask the fowl when set on the dish either whole or in pieces.

DUKE OF YORK SAVOURY.

Make a puree of tomato and flavour it with chutney, curry powder, capers and onion juice, with dissolved gelatine to set it. Mix this with the shredded flesh of a lobster, and set it on ice in little moulds, serve with whipped cream or any garnish to taste.

PARISIAN RICE MOULD.

Cook some rice in milk, in a slow oven until soft enough to beat to a cream adding sugar lime peel and flavouring to taste. Line a mould with glace cherries and angelica; fill with rice cream, and serve it either hot or cold with a compote of any fruit; or a syrup sauce made with jam, sugar, lime juice and wine or liquer boiled till thick and strained.

The Courts at San Antonio, Texas, have annulled the marriage of Mrs. Walter Brookings, wife of the famous airman Mr. Walter Brookings, on the ground that she was "hypnotised" by his flying feats.

The monks of Mount Athos are considering the question of sending to Athens the Imperial robe and crown which belonged to the Byzantine Emperors John Tsimiskis and Nicephoros Phocas, to be used by King Constantine. These historical relics are kept at the great monastery of Lavra. The robe is made of beaten gold, and weighs 50lb. The crown is enriched with precious stones. This crown will probably become the crown of Greece.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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Synopsis of Instalments I—V.—John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager at the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge finds that his daughter is deceiving him. Sylvia returns home and Mrs. Howorth and Max call to see her. They are surprised by her beauty. Macdonald is also a visitor at Windridge. Luke Cartledge determines to send Annie to her aunt in Carlisle for a time.

CHAPTER V.—*(Continued.)*

"And you are not one of those who make occasions," he answered. "Yes, take the Monday by all means, and I hope that a long visit to her aunt will cure your foolish little girl of her infatuation for a man who can never be any good to her."

"Do you think I should say anything to him, zur? I would like to give him a word he winna forget."

Macdonald reflected a moment.

'I think not, Luke, he would resent it most frightfully, and porbably it would aggravate the danger."

"Then would you say something, zur?"

Macdonald very emphatically shook his head.

"No, my man, much as I should like to help you, that is one thing I can't possibly do. The only way Max Howorth and I can get along is to see as little as possible of one another. If I were to try to get to close quarters like that with him, no man knows what would happen, for we are both a bit fiery in the temper. No, the man to speak, if speech is necessary, is Mr. Howorth himself. But I don't think it will be necessary," he added in a voice of kindly assuarnce, for Cartledge's anxious face filled him with sympathetic compassion. "Get her away as quickly as possible, and hope, for the best. When they can't meet, it'll fizzle out, and I'll hope to see Annie married to a decent lad yet, Isaac Thorne for choice. I don't understand why she should be so blind. Isaac will rise high, we shall see him a foreman in no time, and he's full of original ideas. Men with far less brains and ability have risen to be the head of big businesses before now."

Cartledge assented, and with a word of grateful thanks went comfortable on his way. How little either of them dreamed that the very step they had planned with such care and hope was to further the end they most desired to avert.

CHAPTER VI.

ANOTHER TRYST.

Annie Cartledge gloomed, when her father, arriving home after ten o'clock and finding her still by the kitchen fireside, told her she would make ready to go to her Aunt Lydia at Carlisle on Saturday.

Time was, when she would have gladly welcomed such a change, for she was fond of her aunt, and had all a young girl's love of novelty. But now she resented being treated so.

"I'll go, feyther, because tha says I mun," she said quietly. "But it's not reet to treat a woman-grown like that. Besides what'll tha do, live in a muck hole till I coom back?"

"What happens me is of nowt account again what happens thee, lass," Cartledge made answer. "A man can fend for hissel."

"I'le nivver seen the one that could, wi' a grain o' comfort," she snapped back. "An' hoo lang will I bide at Carlisle?"

"Till tha learns to behave theysel," answered Cartledge curtly, and Annie gloomed again.

No blame could be attached to Cartledge here. He was at his wit's end, in a mortal fear lest harm should befall his one ewe lamb, and in great doubt as to the best manner of dealing with the crisis. His own heart, clear as noonday, his standard of conduct so lofty, he could barely understand the workings of a nature that would play with fire. But his lack of understanding did not harden him; underneath the brevity of speech, has aching heart had tender wells of compassion for his wayward girl. If only he could wrap her in his arms, as of old time, when she was a fretful baby, disturbing his night's rest, all would have been well. Such longing has surged in many an anxious parent's heart, and brought him no nearer solution of the problem of a wayward and drifting child.

Annie, after having laboriously, and with certain difficulty concocted a letter to be posted on the morrow, as early as it was possible for her to find a means, slept soundly. She had nothing but the slow resentment of being found fault with to keep her awake. Next day she obeyed the housewifely instincts inherent in her, and cleaned Marigold Cottage from top to bottom. She also looked out all her father's clothes, and put them so that he could find what he wanted easily, and packed her box ready against Saturday's journey. She was not uncheerful. At dinner-time Cartledge was pleased and relieved to find her face free from gloom, and her smile ready to greet him.

"I've seen to most things, feyther. What I'm most concerned about is thy colthes. I've put away the winter flannels ooten the darwer, so's you don't get them mixed, and ivverything's clean noo. It's more'n than'll be said ov it when I coom back. When am I coomin' back? Am I to stop as long as Aunt Lydia will hev me?"

"Till I fetches thee, or wirtes to tell thee to coom," he answered. "It'll be fine at Carlisle the noo, and thou can mek theysen o' use to Aunt Lydia in the shop."

Annie suddenly leaned her arms on the table and looked across at him with her big serious rather wistful eyes.

"Feyther, as I'm gaan to please thee, an nivver saying' a word, though if I refused what could tha hev done, wilt tha do summat for me?"

"In reason, theer is nowt I winna do, lass," he answered, and something seemed to choke in his throat. She looked so young, and winsome and innocent, so like a child again that his whole being was stirred.

"Weel, say nowt to Aunt Lydie boot why I'm coomin' to Carlisle. I should hate it, an' feel as if I was in gaol. Aunt Lydie is good, oh yes, and I do like her, an' Uncle Joe too, but I should hate 'em to know. Did tha say owt in the letter?"

"Nowt. I said as how I'd tell her when we coomd."

"Well promise me that won't, feyther, then I'll go cheerful an' stop or bids coom home. I've not done anything wrong. It's only been a bit of foon as anny girl might hev had, and theer beant anny need to punish me so hard fur it. Besides," she added, with a charming frankness, "it won't do anny good. Punishing folk nivver does, only mekks them angry an' sore, and eggs them on to worse."

Cartledge could not deny the truth of this observation, and he was not at all difficult to persuade to his daughter's way of thinking. Indeed his own pride had been galled when he sat down to write the letter to his sister, and after much cogitation he had merely said that he thought a change would do Annie good, and that as he had not seen either her or Joe for two years, he would make an opportunity of bringing Annie himself on Saturday, and would spend the Sunday with them. Further news he would give them whey they arrived, if in the interval no telegram should come forbidding the visit.

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The telegram came at the earliest moment, expressing Aunt Lydia's lively delight at the prospect of seeing her relatives at such an early date, and promising them the warmest of welcomes. Cartledge was pleased with the idea of Annie not wishing the real reason of her sudden visit to be divulged. It appeared to him to indicate not only a proper pride but a sense of shame over the episode which was altogether praiseworthy and to be encouraged. That Annie could be guilty of any real duplicity he would not at that stage have believed. His guileless nature did not know how swift the necessity for deceit provokes and extends the imagination to undreamed-of flights.

After supper that night Cartledge took a walk down to the works again to inform Mrs. Fairweather how happily the arrangement suggested by her had been made, and Annie seized the opportunity to keep a tryst on her own account, a tryst she had made by her letter, but which she was not certain would be kept by her lover. He was at the appointed place, however, looking a trifle put out.

"So the cat is out of the bag, Annie," was his greeting, "I blame that beastly Macdonald and no other. But I'll get even with him, don't fear."

"Macodnald isn't the only one," said Annie shrewdly, "I don't mind going to Carlisle for a little till father gets rid of his suspicions, but you'll write to me, won't you, Max?"

"Yes, of course, if you assure me it is safe to do so, but you must on no account write to me until I give you leave, and tell you where to address the letters. My mother saw that one, and asked me where it came from."

"Did you tell her?" asked Annie breathlessly.

"We *don't* think," was Max Howorth's careless answer. "But don't fret, Annie. When I begin my travels, which will probably be sooner than we expected, for if I don't get out soon, it's certain I'l do something to that sneak Macdonald, we may be able to meet quite natuarlly, and easily, not in Carlisle town perhaps, but just outside it. That'll be my route likely, so that your poor old father instead of hindering us has just arranged it all as to give us opportunities."

Annie's eyes sparkled. She had not foreseen such a contingency, having sibilities of a traveller's life. Her willingness to accept the visit to Carlisle had indeed been partly due to knowledge that in any case she would have to be parted from her lover soon, when he started travelling for the firm.

"What sort of an old gorgon is that aunt of yours?"

"What?" asked Annie, puzzled by the word.

"I mean will she act as a sort of spy, do you think? Has your father put her on your track? I mean, are you to be kept in leading strings?"

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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